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Cambria Freeman.

JAS. C. HASSON, Editor and Publisher.

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$1.50 and postage per year in advance.

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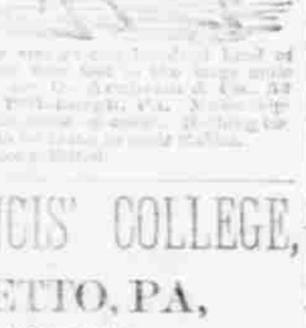

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OLD-TIME ALLIGATORS.

Yarns of the Georgia Bottoms in the Days Before the War.

A number of old citizens were in conversation in the vicinity of the court-house. Among them were some of the former planter princes of this section, whose immense plantations in ante-bellum days were tilled by thousands of slaves. They knew all about the country, and the singular forms of animal life with which it teems.

"Many years ago," said Colonel H. A. Tarver, "the Oaky Woods district was filled with alligators. They were much more plentiful than now. Do you know that the bellow of an alligator is a sure sign of approaching rain. If you hear their hoarse cry in the morning look out for showers.

"The alligators are often quite fierce. A negro woman was standing in a pond washing when an alligator caught her by the leg. She called lustily for help, when some negro men who were near ran to her assistance and killed the huge reptile. A gentleman was riding across a branch when an alligator caught his horse by the leg. The animal plunged fearfully, but the saurian held on like grim death. The gentleman was thrown in the water and the horse managed to extricate his limb from the fierce teeth that apparently held it as in a vise. I once killed 120 alligators in one day. The ponds were quite dry at the time. I procured a long pole with a large hook at the end, and, going to the holes which were still filled with water, I dragged the reptiles out, having them dispatched by the negroes. It is singular how long life will remain in these creatures. We once killed a large one in a field and left it behind the furrows. The next day, twenty-four hours later, the overseer touched it in passing, and it doubled itself up, striking out viciously with its tail, nearly striking him."

"I once went on a fishing excursion to McLellan's Mills," said Dr. Talliferro Jones. "We stretched out our nets, and at twelve o'clock we went to examine them. In one we found a large alligator tangled up, who got away. The net was torn in two, but we reset it without trying to mend it. At two o'clock Mr. Johnson and others went out again. The alligator had returned to the net, endeavoring to prey upon the fish within it, and was drowned therein. They brought it ashore. I was asleep at the time, and they awakened me by putting my foot in the huge mouth of the creature. The alligator was eight feet long, and was stone dead. We pricked him with knives and punctured him, but could find no sign of animation.

"One of the best finds I ever made," continued the doctor, "was at Piney Woods creek, near Aeree. The water was very low, and as I was crossing it I saw an immense blackfish come swimming by in the shallow stream and hid amid the tall grass. I dismounted and killed the fish. In stepping back I felt some queer substance beneath my feet, and looking down I saw that I had stepped upon an enormous soft-shelled turtle. I also captured that, and the next day I had them both for dinner."

A negro out at the Tarver place is very fond of alligators as a food product. He captures the saurians, and, after duly preparing them, cures them as he does his hams. In his smoke-house at present five or six of these reptiles are hung up undergoing the smoking process.—Albany (Ga.) Cor. Atlantic Constitution.

THE QUEEN'S KEYS.

An Historical Incident Witnessed After Dining in the Tower of London.

Three hours later, as I said good night, my host stopped me. "There is something you would like to see, and it is just time. Come along." As we went out an officer of the guard rushed by in full uniform, sword ringing against the stone steps, huge bearskin helmet and all the rest, and cried out to us: "You will be late if you don't hurry," and away he went at double-quick across the moonlit parade. It was rather soon after dinner for a constitutional, but we followed, and found the guard already turned out under the gallery by the Bloody Tower. A moment later appeared a little squad of men, one of them in a flowing scarlet robe, with a lighted lantern, coming up the steep slope that leads from Traitors' Gate. The sentry challenged sharply:

"Halt! Who goes there?"

The warder halts and answers:

"The keys."

"Whose keys?"

"Queen Victoria's keys."

"Pass, Queen Victoria's keys." The warder in the flowing scarlet robe with the lighted lantern, followed by his little squad, starts off again, but halts again and cries aloud:

"God save the Queen."

The guard comes to the present, the officer brings his sword to the salute, officer and men respond in chorus three times with a kind of cheer:

"Amen, amen, amen."

Again the warder sets out, passes, turns square to the left and vanishes, he and his flowing scarlet, and his lantern, and his little squad. He is carrying the keys of the tower to the governor of the tower. It was but a minute. The guard are dismissed, the officer marches leisurely off. My friend and I are left there. Only a minute; yet that self-same ceremony has been transacted on that same spot, at the same hour every night, for something like eight hundred years. Back through all these crowded centuries of English story you hear nightly that challenge ring out; nightly that blessing invoked on King or Queen, with, I suppose, an interval when Oliver Protector got the benefit of it, and nightly the clash of steel which tells the constable of the tower that "all is well."—London Letter.

—According to the Methodist Recorder there are 421,784 members of the Wesleyan body in Great Britain, the last year showing an increase of 5,000.

SEEKING NOTORIETY.

Fools Who Write Their Names on Windows, Furniture and Trees.

What for does a man want to write his name everywhere he goes, and on every thing which offers a blank space large enough for his autograph?

Does anybody care to know that John Smith, of Hickory Creek, visited Niagara Falls, August 21, 1888, that he need to put himself to the trouble of recording that fact on every bench and blank wall and bridge-rail all around the Falls?

No matter what locality we visit we find the names of previous visitors recorded on every available spot. Sometimes a sentimental verse is appended, by way of illustration; and texts of Scripture and theological warnings are quite common.

Hotel windows suffer fearfully from this craze. Every body who owns a diamond seems possessed with a mania for writing with it on glass—we have even seen the abomination on plate-glass. The idea of scratching up and defacing windows which do not belong to you in that way! The man who will be guilty of such snobbery ought to be brought into court and fined, like any other criminal.

Railway car windows are peculiarly subject to this kind of disfigurement. Not long since we saw written on the window of a railway car this interesting and instructive legend:

> "We all must die and go away
> To either heaven or hell to stay.
> This is writ with a diamond ring,
> And James L. May he owns the thing."

And we hereby give notice that, in our opinion, the said James L. May is a jackass, and his mother must be proud that he lived through the whooping-cough, and measles, and mumps—lived to bless this world and the rest of creation with his presence. He is a credit to her and to all the family.

Now, what we want to know is what people indulge in this kind of thing for? What makes you want to have your name cut in uneven letters on a bench? Why do you want to see your autograph on somebody's window? Why do you want to scratch your initials on every rock from Maine to Florida?

What for?

We suppose it is none of our business, but we can not help asking the question.

It has always been done, and it always will be, probably; but, in the name of railway companies and hotel-keepers, we ask you to let the windows and the looking-glasses alone. You have no more right to thus disfigure them than you have to paint your business card on the frescoes, and thus announce that "Tom Brown Sells Empire Soap!"

If you want to leave your name in a conspicuous place, have some sign-boards painted, and pay a man to patrol the streets with them; or have them displayed on the teleg poles, and the traveling public will pleased and interested to read them as they flash by.

No living man wants his windows or doors or settees defaced by the efforts of his visitors to secure a cheap notoriety. You do not buy your landlord's house and grounds when you enter your name on his hotel register, or when you settle your weekly bill. You have no more right to scratch up his windows and walls than you have to do the same thing in the house of the friend where you are visiting. If you must try your diamonds on glass, why not take a small window along with you and experiment to your heart's content? It will afford you amusement, and every body who sees you at work will know that you have diamonds, and so your end will be attained.—Kate Thorne, in N. Y. Weekly.

The First American Shoemaker.

Among the Pilgrim Fathers who came to Salem, Mass., in the second cargo brought by the Mayflower, in 1629, was Thomas Beard, "The Shoemaker." Boston was not then settled or known even as St. Botolph's Town. Beard brought a letter to Governor Endicott, stating that he was sent by the Massachusetts Bay Company in London, and was to be maintained by them, and commending him to the care and helpful favor of the Governor. From their knowledge of the few cattle here, and the needs of the people, the company wisely shipped some "hides" in the Mayflower's cargo; these probably being tanned sides of leather. The little colony of Naumkeag gave a warm welcome to their new fellow-citizen, and his address and credentials moved them to present him with fifty acres of land. After this pleasant event he seems to have lived so peacefully that he had no further history; but he is the first one of whom our record tells as being an American shoemaker.—Shoe and Leather Review.

—One day during the siege of Paris shells from the Prussian guns began to fall near the museum of the Jardin des Plantes, where M. Chevreul then had his laboratory. He sat down and wrote King William a personal letter, in which he protested in the name of science against the shelling of the garden and museum under his charge, and that, if continued, it would be an act of vandalism. The King appreciated this appeal, and the guns were immediately pointed in another direction. Then the King sent the letter to a scientific journal, of which he has been a subscriber since its foundation. When the war was over the letter, translated back into French, was printed in Paris, and great was the sensation which it produced.

One of the most remarkable feats in modern journalism was once achieved by Mrs. Isabelle B. Barrows, of Boston. She wrote a verbatim report of a speech made in German by Carl Schurz, which she turned into English while her pen was flying across her paper in stenographic characters. To write stenographically and translate from German to English simultaneously was a remarkable piece of shorthand reporting.

FOREIGN NOBLEMEN.

Mr. Peterby Discusses the Gentry in a Way That Can't Be Misunderstood.

"When it comes to making fools of themselves I do honestly think that the American girl is entitled to the blue ribbon," remarked Mr. Peterby, who was reading the morning paper.

"Yes, it frequently happens that in the selection of their husbands they show bad taste," replied Mrs. Peterby, very sarcastically.

"Is that a hit at me?"

"If the cap fits you there is no objection to your wearing it, particularly as it will cover that bald place on your head."

"Thank you, Mrs. Peterby. You are very kind this morning."

"Oh, don't mention it; but in what particular respect has the American girl been making a fool of herself, and thus invoking your wrath?"

"Well, another bogus German Baron has married a wealthy American and has swam off with her money. They were married in Baltimore, and now he has skipped."

"And he did not belong to a high family?" asked Mrs. P.

"Naw; his claim to belong to an elevated family was not as well founded as that of the man whose father was hung for horse stealing. He claimed to be Baron F. E. O. Von Sacrow, but there is not such a baronet in the Almanach de Gotha, although there may be lots of them at Sing Sing and in the barber shops."

"But there are some real noblemen who come to this country and marry high-minded American girls."

"The high-minded American girl who marries a foreign snoo hasn't got any common sense. It costs the American girl, on the average, $200,000 to marry one of these titled frauds, but the cost in misery is not known."

"But some of these titled Englishmen who marry American girls are real baronets."

"Bah! Very likely their mothers took in washing and they themselves studied natural history as elephant attendants in a cheap circus. It's what you don't know about these foreign noblemen that makes them respectable. But it is just as I said: On the nobility question the American woman is a conspicuous ass. If an orang-outang with a title were imported into this country he would not be safe," and putting on his hat, Mr. Peterby indignantly went down-town to his office.—Texas Siftings.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

A Story Which Shows Him in a Better Light Than Usual.

Stories of the German Emperor are always abundant, often uncomplimentary, and not infrequently apocryphal. Here is one which seems to have rather better credentials than usual. One day, it runs, he invited a young Lieutenant, who is an excellent zither player, to dinner. The imperial family dines at two o'clock, and after dinner the officer gave a little concert on the zither to their majesties. Toward four o'clock he asked permission to retire. "Why so soon?" graciously asked the Emperor. "Sire," replied the Lieutenant, "I return to my garrison to-morrow, and I have promised my sister to come and say good-bye this afternoon at her pensionnat." "You are a good brother; but before you go you must take coffee with us." Twenty minutes later the Lieutenant went with his sovereign into the drawing-room, when whom should he see but his sister sitting next to the Empress and surrounded by three or four little Princes. Like a good German housewife the Empress herself poured out the coffee for her visitors. The conversation, varied by music, was prolonged till the evening, when the Emperor said to the two young people that he would like to keep them to supper; offering his arm to the girl the Emperor led the way into the dining-room, while the Empress followed with the brother. It was a very simple meal which was placed before them, consisting of a dish of vegetables and a piece of roast meat. But it appeared that it was rather more elaborate than usual, for the amiable Empress said, laughingly: "You must not think that we have always such luxurious suppers. It is only when we have visitors that we are so grand."—London Telegraph.

MUCH LABOR LOST.

The Kind of Cat's Tails an Old Farmer Brought to Market.

Old Farmer (sauntering into a large dry-goods store bearing a well-filled two-bushel bag on his shoulder)—Say, young feller, is this whar they buy cat's tails?

Clerk—Cat's tails?

"Yes, cat's tails."

"Great Scott, man, what do you mean?"

"Mean? Why, I mean jest what I say. Do yer buy 'em?"

"Certainly not. I never heard of any body buying such things."

"Never, eh?"

"Of course not."

"Wal, thar's somethin' quare erbout it then. Why, er leetle while back ther ole 'oman read in er paper whar it wuz writ down thet cat tails wuz in big doman' an' that city folks paid fer 'em fer ornamentin' popposes. Then I fell ter thinkin' on it, an' it come ter me thet es ther wuz er power o' cats erround, I could jest es easy turn er few honest dimes es not, an' ercordin' I went ter work an' gethered up that air bag full ov 'em, an' they're monstrous fine 'uns, too. Yer shore they don't buy 'em, air yer?"

"Yes. But I think I understand where you missed it. The cat tails referred to by the paper are a species of slough grass."

"Hey? An' it didn't mean rale shore 'nuff cat tails er tail?"

"No."

"Wal, ef that don't jest nashuly stump my taters. Why, say, I've put in er whole month gittin' them air, an' I've cut ther tail offen every cat fer ten mile erround. Say, I bet yer never seed sich er lot o' bobtail cats sence you war born es thar is up whar I live."—Detroit Free Press.

CHINESE CHESS.

An Ancient Game Skillfully Played by New York Celestials.

New Yorkers, with a great chess tournament going on in their city, think a great deal of the skill of the players, all of whom have made world-wide reputations in the game; but their claims sink into insignificance before the merits of certain Mott-street players. In one of the dingy Chinese shanties chess-playing is a favorite game, and considerable money changes hands over the table. The place is fitted up handsomely for a Chinaman's quarters, and the chess table is a rare bit of Chinese carving and painting.

The Chinese game of chess is very ancient, for Wu Wang invented it in 1120 B. C., but its rules of playing are very different from those used by Western nations. In the play-room a large table is erected, the surface of which is divided into seventy-two squares, of which eight are run together to form a river, leaving thirty-two on each side; but as the men stand on the intersection of the lines there are ninety positions for the sixteen pieces used by each player, or twenty-six more than is used in the European game. The pieces are like checker men in shape, each of the seven kinds on each side having its name cut on top, and distinguished by red or black colors. The four squares near each edge form the headquarters of the twiger "General," out of which he and his two sz, or "secretaries," can not move. On each side of the headquarters are two elephants, two horses and two chariots, whose powers are less than those of our bishop, knight and castle, though similar. The chariot is the most powerful piece. In front of the horses stand two cannoneers, which capture like our knights, but move like our castles. Five poo, soldiers or pawns, guard the river banks, but can not return when once across it in pursuit of the enemy, and get no higher value when they reach the last row. Each piece is put down in the point where it captures its man, except the cannoneers. As the General can not be taken, the object of each player is to checkmate him in his headquarters by preventing him from moving except in check. The want of a Queen and the limited moves of the men restrict the combination in the Chinese game more than in the Western chess, but it has its own elements of skill. The Chinamen in Mott street have had several tournaments which the papers did not report. Some of the players have attained an amount of skill that would put an American on his mettle to defeat. For more than seven centuries chess has been a great game with the Chinese, and it is held in great respect in China and here.—N. Y. Times.

PILGRIMS TO PALESTINE:

Sights and Scenes on the Banks of the River Jordan.

The crossing of the Jordan by the Israelites was accomplished in the most perfect order, because they had been trained under Moses to perfect military discipline, which was continued under Joshua. It was an occasion when almost any large body of men would have been thrown into confusion unless thorough discipline can be presupposed. If this was the first great pilgrimage to the Jordan, it certainly was not the last one. Thousands of devout pilgrims from different parts of the world visit this river every year. They bathe in it; and carry water from it to their distant homes. Greater numbers come from Russia than any other one country; but every country in Europe is represented, as well as North and South America and Australia. I have seen the road from Bethany to the banks of the Jordan literally crowded with pilgrims on their way to this sacred stream. In groups of ten, twenty or fifty, as the case might be, they were scattered throughout the entire distance, like the remnants of a routed army. They numbered probably two thousand or more. Once, on arriving at Jericho, I saw the bushes covered with garments, like the washing of a military encampment, and soon ascertained that they belonged to a crowd of pilgrims that had just returned from bathing in the Jordan. The clothing in which they bathe is preserved with great care, and it is these garments in which they desire and expect to be buried. The current of the river is very strong, and by ropes and other means precautions are taken against accidents while the pilgrims are bathing. It not infrequently happens, however, that persons lose their lives; but it is usually those who have confidence in themselves as being good swimmers. Such persons pay little heed to cautions. They run risks, and in a moment are carried beyond the reach of help. These facts serve to illustrate the difficulties the Israelites would have found in crossing the river had they not been miraculously aided. Three years ago the Governor of Palestine had a narrow bridge built over the Jordan. It was called an "American bridge;" and at the opening, to which I was invited, the valley presented a strange and lively scene—tents, horsemen, a multitude of people, and the sound of trumpets, as if some new Joshua, with another invading army, had arrived in the "borders of Jericho."—Interior.

—The consideration shown for another's feelings by a little three-year-old caused some amusement in his family, who were surprised at the thoughtfulness of a child. After the death of his grandfather the child was warned not to mention his name to the grandmother, since in doing so he might add to her grief. On one occasion he was reproved by his grandmother for disobedience, and he replied instantly: "If I am a bad boy I shan't go to Heaven where," then he paused, struck with instant thoughtfulness, "where that gentleman is," he continued in a satisfied tone, sure that he had hurt no one by careless mention of his grandfather's name.

LONDON WITHOUT END.

The English Capital's Peculiar Place Among the Cities of the World.

London never fails to impress the tourist with its peculiar place among the cities of the world. There are many presenting far finer groups of buildings; its main thoroughfares, such as Regent street and Oxford street, are not to be compared with those in Paris or Philadelphia; but there is a solidity in its pavements, a steady progress in its vehicles, a sense of continuity in the endless succession of its streets, an air of unpretending confidence in its crowds, an unabashed, monotonous ugliness in its lines of suburban villas which is unique. London is the place where incidents and gatherings which would move many a metropolis "to its center" are wholly unnoticed except by such as happen to come across them. Even the most popular events, which may attract some hundred thousand people, do not make a sign or ripple in the surface of the great brick and mortar sea which surrounds the city proper. He must be a very big man indeed who can draw direct personal notice in London. Metropolitan news is conveyed, not by conversation or verbal rumor, but by journals. The "talk of the clubs" (exalted by some "society" papers) is an infinitesimally small fraction of that which engages the metropolis. There is really no "talk of the town" as distinct from that of the nation. It is sheer size which distinguishes London. Not long ago I stood by the castle in Edinburgh and noticed that I could discern men at work in the fields all around me. There were indications of separate outside life. It is so, moreover, in the large transatlantic cities. Down the straight streets of New York you can catch glimpses of white sails on the Hudson or East river; but when you look at London from any square or open space within its borders, there appears no proof that it has any borders at all, or that it ends anywhere. It might cover the whole earth for all you can see.—Cornhill Magazine.

OUR COUNTRY'S HOPE.

The Marvelous Intelligence of Billiard Hall Young Men.

"Man told me 's morning," said one of our best young men, "that Harrison, Indiana man, been elected judge."

"Don't elect judges," said the well-informed best young man, who sucked information daily from two kinds of canes, morning cane and afternoon cane. "President appoints 'em."

"What's President?" asked the best young man whose mother is his sole support, and she a widow.

"President Harrison; same fellow man told you was 'lected judge."

"Harrison President?" echoed the first best young man, in feeble astonishment. "Why—where's Cleveland? Thought all time Cleveland President."

"Discharged, reckon," said the well-informed best young man, and the convention was thrown into a very maelstrom of doubt, perplexity and uneasiness as this appalling mystery confronted them so suddenly, when the best young man, who wears his watch chain outside of his coat, cleared up the matter by explaining:

"Why, Cleveland, he's Vice-President now; that's the way it's fixed, Harrison and Cleveland take it turn about."

The best-informed young man turned green with envy. "Harrison," he said, "used to be judge once before. Long ago, when he was Governor of New York."

He regained, by this clever stroke, his former reputation of being a walking encyclopedia of universal knowledge.

"President's place worth much?" asked the best young man, who clerked in a billiard store and was believed to have vast ideas upon the subject of values.

The best young man, who wears his watch chain outside his coat, was inclined to think that it was $40 a month and meals, but he was scornfully sneered down by the well-informed best young man, who said it didn't pay a cent under $700 a year and sleep in the store.—Robert J. Burdette, in Brooklyn Eagle.

Why Illinoisans Are Called Suckers.

The first settlements of Illinois were made in the southern portion of the State. The land was new and rich, and yielded abundantly with but little cultivation; but there were no means of transportation or markets, and money was scarce and hard to get, an old fashioned picayune looking as big as the bottom of a half-bushel, and was carefully hoarded to meet some contingency. As a result of this state of things all the surplus population regularly every spring took up their line of march to the Galena lead mines, where they worked during the summer; and as regularly every fall took up their line of march for their homes in the southern part of the State. This being the habit of that numerous family of fish called Suckers, which then, as now, ascended the streams in the spring and descended in the fall, the bands of Illinois settlers fluctuating between their homes and the mines soon became known as Suckers, and later on the name was generally applied and Illinois became known as the Sucker State and her people as Suckers.—Galesburg (Ill.) Register.

"Old Hickory" Was Tough.

Traveler in a sparsely settled region in Tennessee (coming down with red eyes to breakfast)—You say, madam, General Jackson once slept in the bed I occupied last night?

Aged landlady of country tavern—He did, for a fack.

Traveler—Was it—er—the same bed in all respects it is now?

Aged landlady—Jes' the same.

Traveler—And he actually slept in it? Sure he slept?

Aged landlady—Sartin'. That's what I wuz sayin'. He slep' in it.

Traveler (wonderingly)—What a hide he must have had!—Chicago Tribune.

HUMOROUS.

—A barbers' trust has been formed in New York. Of course, it will "shave" every body.—Washington Critic.

—Four Oil City ladies met on one of our streets the other day and talked five minutes without uttering a single word of gossip. A great many strange things happen in Oil City.—Blizzard.

—Mamma—"Howard, are you going to take part in the tree-planting at school on Arbor Day?" Howard (emphatically)—"No, I hain't; there's 'nuff switches growin' round our school now."—Life.

—When Booms Stop.—Easterner—"I understand the great land boom at Dugout City has collapsed." Westerner—"Yes; no use keepin' it goin' any longer. All the land now is owned by outsiders."—N. Y. Weekly.

—At a Grocery Store.—Mrs. Snoozers—"Land alive! What are you going to do, Mr. Greengoods, with all these coops of chickens?" Mr. G.—"A great scheme of mine. Eggs laid while you wait, you know. I'm tired of the kicks against my eggs."—Chicago Herald.

—"No, sir," said the editor to the poet. "Your work is rank plagiarism. Now get out. Well, what do you want?" he added, addressing the humorist. "I have some original jokes—" "Don't want 'em. I can get all the original humor I want out of my exchanges. Good morning."—Harper's Bazar.

—"Which do you love most, your papa or your mamma?" Little Charlie—"I love papa most." Charlie's mother—"Why, Charlie, I am surprised at you. I thought you loved me most." Charlie—"Can't help it, mamma; we men have to hold together."—Texas Siftings.

—"You look tired, Miss Brown; too much dancing?" "Oh, dear me, no! but we gave what is called an 'engaged dinner' last week, where eight betrothed couples were invited, and afterward they retired to eight different corners of the two rooms and whispered all the evening, and it reminded papa and mamma so much of their courtship they went out and sat on the stairs and left me alone. Do you wonder I still look tired?"—Funny Folks.

—"Do you ever feel lonesome, deserted, and as though you had not a friend in the world, Mrs. Dobbs?" inquired Johnson of his widowed landlady. "Yes indeed, Mr. Johnson, and my heart always goes out to those poor unfortunates who are left alone in the world." "Then I take it that you have bestowed the full measure of your pity on that strawberry in the shortcake, Mrs. Dobbs?" "I would remind you, Mr. Johnson, that I conduct my business on a strictly cash basis," she replied, with withering scorn.—Minneapolis Journal.

HANNAH SNELL'S STORY

A Soldier and a Marine and Never Discovered to Be a Woman.

Hannah Snell flourished in the reign of George II. Her grandfather was a soldier who fought at Malplaquet; she married early, her husband being a Dutch sailor, who maltreated and deserted her, leaving her with a baby, which died, whereupon Hannah appropriated a suit of her brother-in-law's clothes, and assuming his name, which was Thomas Gray, enlisting in General Guise's regiment. After awhile she deserted, but subsequently re-enlisted in the navy as a marine, in which capacity she served in the East and West Indies. From her dexterity in washing and mending for the men, and from her being beardless, she acquired the nickname of "Miss Mollie;" but her bravery in action eventually caused her to be invested with the more honorable cognomen of "Hearty Jenny."

Being at last discharged from the service, during all which time her sex was undiscovered, Hannah Snell went on the stage, and appeared with much applause as Bill Bobstay, a sailor, and as Firelock, a grenadier. In consideration of the hardships she had undergone in the service of her country—which hardships comprised, among other tribulations, five hundred lashes that she got at the halberts, and an almost equally barbarous scourging at the gangway on board ship—Government awarded Hannah a pension of £20 ($100) a year, on the strength of which she took a public house in London, with the appropriate sign of "The Widow in Masquerade; or the Female Warrior."—From "Modern Amazons."

Water as a Medicine.

Some of the doctors have been telling their experience in practicing "the faith cure;" in other words, working on the imagination of their patients. Besides the bread pills of which our forefathers partook, it seems that now we are indulging in small doses of injected water in the place of morphine. One of the Manhattan hospital physicians asserts that it often puts a patient to sleep quite as well as the drug. Dr. Clinton gives water tinctured with quinine instead of morphine, and reports that it works wonders. So also salt and water are surreptitiously administered in place of bromides. Are we in reality only bundles of fancies, or are we developing into a physical era, in which the mind shall control the body in ways not formerly possible? Can we not manage in some way to fool ourselves and go to sleep without being fooled by the doctor? Who will invent a substantial trick on himself?—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Had Faith in His Mother.

An English gentleman, talking with his Irish servant, said:

"It is a long time since you heard from your mother, perhaps she is dead—"

"Oh, no, your honor," said Pat; "she is not dead or she would let me know it."—Detroit Free Press.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY - - - JLUY 26, 1889.

THE Bellefonte *Watchman* says: "The Johnstown flood was the cause of unspeakble destruction, but in its track it left no ruin so mournful as the wreck of the amicable relations between Governor Beaver and Adjutant General Hastings."

IT is gratifying news to those in favor of Women's rights to learn that Kate Maxwell, the Colorado Cattle Queen, was lynched on Monday night for stealing cattle, just the same as her male partner," no distinction being shown in the ceremony on account of sex.

BY direction of Secretary Noble a committee is investigating Commissioner Tanner's management of the Pension Office, and it is thought the Corporal will be asked to "resign." Like certain of the U. S. Appraisers, he has been extending material aid to his friends regardless of the law.

AT High Ridge, near Stamford, Conn., there is a wife who is the mother of fourteen children, all living, and none of them twins. All but two live at home, and these two, catching the scarlet fever, went home to be nursed. They gave it to the other dozen, and the whole fourteen were sick at once, and medicine had to be mixed in pitchers and bread pans.

THE Associated *Press* agent at Indianapolis last year who "worked in" such good work for Brother Ben has got his reward, and been appointed chief of division in the third auditor's office. The Indianapolis *Sentinal* says: "Hedges was dismissed in disgrace from the service of the Associated Press last Spring, and is a very contemptible specimen of humanity. But he did a great deal of dirty work for Benjamin Harrison during and after the campaign, and behold, he has his reward!"

THE Blossburg *Advertiser* of Saturday says there is unprecedented suffering among the miners, and over sixty families at Arnot are starving, and it adds: Just think of it! one family out of every eight a town charge, and this, too, under a glorious 47 per cent. tariff. There is a small weed called 'lamb's quarters growing in the woods and on the hillsides around Arnot, which is gathered, and, after being thoroughly washed and boiled in salt water, together with possibly a dish of berries, constitutes the entire meal of many families."

IT is a relief to learn that Carnegie and his striking employees says the Wilmington *Every Evening*, have come to an agreement without bloodshed, but will the duped operatives who have submitted to a cut-down of 20 per cent. be ready to fall in line in the next Presidential campaign behind banners glorifying high tariff and "protection" to American labor? How much of the $17 per ton "protection" on steel rails goes to the workingman under this reduction? And would he have hurrahed last Fall for "Harrison and Morton and the whole Republican ticket and 20 percent. lower wages?"

THE New York *Sun* which did all it could to elect Harrison now attempts to repudiate its work by giving the following description of Harrison's Postmaster General whose election the *Sun* helped to make possible:

The trouble is that Postmaster General John Wanamaker is in a big office, a place of wide opportunity and inviting to considerable and dignified achievement. He fills it just as a small dried pea might fill one of his own band boxes. He administers its duties with the large-hearted, generous and comprehensive intellectuality that distinguished him when he used to parade the Flannel Transcept, circumnavigate the Underclothing Aisle, chassee across the All Wool Nave to dock the wages of a two dollar clerk. As he snipped a tape so he would run the government; and when it becomes a question of marking down another man's goods John Wanamaker owns up to no peer in the whole country. To every intelligent mind this may explain his sum and quotient, but it absolves no citizen from the penalty of having to blush for him.

CORPORAL TANNER'S halcyon and vociferous proceedings says the Philadelphia *Record*, seems destined to meet with a dark and bitter ending. Both President Harrison and Secretary Noble have "shut down" on the Corporal. The officials who are engaged in reorganizing the medical examining department of the Pension Bureau openly flout him, and pay no heed to his requests or demands. The word has apparently gone forth from headquarters that Corporal Tanner shall no longer shovel out the surplus according to his own large and generous notions, but shall follow the strict bent and letter of the laws. Moreover, it has been said on Republican authority that after the National Encampment of the Grand Army, to be held in August, at Milwaukee, shall have come and gone, the place that now knows Tanner will know him no more forever. This will be sad news to the hopeful Democracy, which had confidently counted upon Tanner's powerful assistance to aid them in sweeping the country in the next Congressional election.

The Corporal slanders the veterans of the war by assuming that the Grand Army approves of his insane wastefulness. Even if that organization should so far depart from the principles upon which it was founded as to approve of pensions by wholesale, it would be cheaper to give every Grand Army man—there are 354,216 members in the Grand Army organization—a pension of $1000 a year than to continue the reckless and idiotic squandering of public funds of which Tanner stands convicted by his political sponsors and friends. The bell has rung for Corporal Tanner.

THE prospectus of the North American Salt Company says the New York *World*, is the most impudent thing seen or heard in this country since Tweed, with a complete exposition of his rascalities before the public, asked: What are you going to po about it?"

The prospectus insults the intelligence of the reader by assuring him that while the company purposes to own or control nearly all the salt works on this continent it does not intend to establish a monopoly.

In another paragraph we are told that it intends rigidly to limit production to prevent "ruinous competitive prices," but that it will permit enough salt to be produced in its works in each year to give each person in the country a year's supply, and that it does not intend to establish too high prices, though it proposes to take to itself a yearly profit of $2,000,000.

But the full measure of the impudence underlying the scheme is seen only in that part of the prospectus in which the public is informed that the American people will not be permitted to escape from the clutches of the monopoly by abolishing the tariff duties on foreign salt. The new company has taken care of that by placing some of its stock where it will do most good. It has entered into arrangements with a combination of foreign producers by which they become interested in maintaining the monopoly, and will refuse to sell their salt for shipment to the United States except at prices which will not disturb the company's control of the market here.

These gentlemen enjoy a corporate franchise from the State of New York. In view of their avowed conspiracy with foreigners to checkmate any attempt of Congress to open free competition in a prime necessary of life it may be worth the Attorney-General's while to inquire into the validity of a charter which is avowedly to be used not only for the fleecing of the people but also for the nullification of acts of Congress.

THERE is still no one says the Philadelphia *Herald*, so as to do reverence to "Corporal" Tanner. His appointment as Pension Commissioner was deliberate; President Harrison could not by any possibility have been ignorant of the character of this blatant, noisy demagogue; his selection seemed an entirely fitting thing in view of the bitter assaults made on President Cleveland during the last campaign for his honest and courageous course in regard to pensions. Why, then, do not the Republican organs speak out and send up a general defense from along the whole line? This question has frequently been asked of late but never answered.

When this genial professional veteran started out to raise pensions all around and to tell the boys to send in their applications by wholesale for "re-ratings," "reissues," "reissues and increases" and the like, and when he even began such harmless little vagaries as the creation outright of whole new classes of pensioners, without the trifling formality of securing acts of Congress or anything resembling it, there was general Republican silence or positive approval of the "liberal" policy pursued. The Philadelphia "*Press*" indeed said that the plan of construing all doubts in favor of claimants, as Tanner did, was a good one, and one that reflected great credit on the administration. Why, therefore, when Tanner has met the pension business in that frank, impulsive, "generous" manner which characterizes so many men when dealing with other people's money, why do they all desert him and witness, unresented, the countless attacks upon him without and within his office?

What's the matter with Tanner anyhow?

THE several committees which received moneys for the sufferers by the late floods have says the Philadelphia *Times*, honestly endeavored to perform their duties in the distribution of the funds; but they have failed to do it satisfactorily to the sufferers is obvious to all.

Doubtless the committees and those immediately representing them are unjustly censured by the Johnstown people; but that has not shaken the public faith in their integrity. It has, however, widened and deepened the conviction that the best possible disposition that could be made of the entire fund would be to hand it over at once to the local finance committee of Johnstown.

The local committee is composed of admittedly honest, intelligent, representative men, and why not let them deal with the countless perplexing problems which logically arise in the distribution of such a fund? They are known to the sufferers; they are in hearty sympathy with the bereaved and impoverished people, and why not give them the money and let the dispute stop?

THE wicked English free traders, according to the stalwart organs of trade restriction, are making so much money that they are compelled to turn to foreign countries in seeking for investments of the wealth they have gained under free-trade. This influx of free-trade capital has unquestionably tended to the development of trusts through this country. And the most notable result of Protection to American industry is—more trusts. Between the syndicate backed by British gold and the combinations organized by tariff sheltered American monopolists, the plain, everyday citizen is apparently going to have a tough time of it.

ON the river Thames, England, boats are run by stored electricity. Floating electrical power stations have been put up at various points on the river, so that the electric launches can, by drawing alongside of one of these craft, take in a supply of electricity with not as much trouble as would be needed in obtaining a supply of coal. This may safely be set down as the beginning of a revolution in propelling boats on rivers, to be followed in time by the substitution of electricity for every kind of power wherever power is used.

A Manly Combine.

The salt combine has obtained a charter under the general laws of New York for the North American Salt Company, capitalized at $15,000,000, embracing 140,000 common shares and 80,000 eight per cent. preferred shares, all of $50 or £10 each, and $4,000,000 in six per cent. bonds. The combine is headed by Wellington R. Burt, President of the Michigan Salt Association, and takes in all the leading salt producers of this country and Canada, with Lord Thurlow, President of the English Salt Union, and Joseph Verdin, a director in the same, as trustees and directors.

The salt trust is manly and above board. It advertises its various stocks and bonds in newspapers which favor monopoly trusts and assures investors that with the salt combine they can return "more than 20 per cent." annual profits on the capital. The advertised prospectus quotes the financial success of the sugar trust as conclusive evidence that the salt trust must pay immensely. It says that sugar properties valued at only $12,250,000 were combined at a watered capital of four for one or $50,000,000, and, the prospectus adds, "the earnings of which (the sugar trust) are now sufficient to make the securities representing this large amount readily salable at prices much above par." The same prospectus commends the "economical and progressive administration of the Standard Oil Company," and it has the merit of courage and honesty throughout. It proposes to combine salt, to advance the price, to increase taxes to consumers which embrace the whole people of the country, and boldly says that it is a good business scheme.

But, manly as is the glittering prospectus of the North American Salt Company, outsiders would do well to take a pause and look over the whole ground carefully before they invest in the stocks or bonds of the new monopoly combine. People who are interested in the production of salt and get in on the ground floor may safely go in. The leading salt producers will be fully able to take care of themselves, even when the people knock the salt trust higher than a kite, as they surely will; but who will then protect the outside investors? The shares of the sugar trust represent four dollars for every one of property put into the combine, and the salt trust has not failed to profit by the apparently successful enterprise of the sugar speculators. When the reckoning shall come, the sugar leaders will have their refineries; The salt leaders will have their factories, and they will fall on their feet while, share and bondholders will be utterly unable to take care of themselves.

With the men who are now organizing trusts and putting into them properties at double, treble or quadruple prices, it is "heads I win; tails you lose" in dealing with outside investors, and only those who have a secure berth on the ground floor should venture into the enterprise. It is a pretty certain speculation for the ground floor men who can sell mills and factories at treble prices, but it is pretty certain loss in the near future to those who play the role of lambs as investors. Don't monkey with trusts unless you are selling at big profits to those who buy. Five years hence this country will be historic as the graveyard of monopoly trusts. This universal whack of combines at the earnings of the people has made the people decide to take their whack at monopoly robbery, and they will do their work wonderfully well.—*Phila Times.*

The American Farmer.

During the hot, sultry season when the President is resting at Deer Park, Blaine sniffing the cold breezes that play about Bar Harbor, and the Distons, Dobsons and others of the tariff-fed monopolists are enjoying the salty air of the watering places that line the shores of the middle and lower Atlantic, the "American farmer" is busy at work. To him there comes no week of rest from work and care, for surcease of labor with him means loss of crops and inevitable ruin. While he is sweating beneath the boiling sun of July and August, the editors in the employ of salt trusts, sugar trusts, steel trusts and various other combinations, are busy arranging the figures of the crop report. One of these tells us that "Trade is usually dull for this season, but the excellent condition of the crops gives a comfortable assurance to us that agriculture, the basis of all our wonderful prospersty in the past, will again lighten the dark gloom of despondency which at present lowers upon our manufacturing and mining enterprises." Exactly so.

It is the agriculturist and not the manufacturer that furnishes "the basis of all our wonderful prosperity." And for this, how is he rewarded? Taxed on his coal, his salt, sugar and soap. Taxed on his nails, fence posts, harness and wagons. Taxed on his mower and reaper, and on the twine that is used to bind his sheafs of grain. Taxed on his straw hat and cotton shirt, his shoestrings and pants buttons. Taxed on his rain barrel, wash tubs, tin dippers and butter crocks. Earthenware, glassware, hardware, bricks, stone and lumber, glass jars for holding fruits, and wax for sealing them are each and all taxed to the farmer who must sell his products in the markets of the world, taking Liverpool, England, prices, because the price in that market fixes the maximum price in this country. Some day the farmer will understand the scheme of tariff robbery that consigns him to unremitting toil, the workingmen to strikes and lockouts, and the syndicate of manufacturers to the seaside or in journeyings to Europe. In the meanwhile, let the farmers of Pennsylvania ask themselves the question—"how doth it profit a man to gain the whole of nothing and lose the results of his labor by unnecessary taxation."—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

A Return to the Days of Brains.

The atmosphere of the United States Senate seems to have a corrosive influence on the fortunes of its members. The latest wrecked fortune that we hear of is that of Washburn of Minnesota whose immense wealth, made in the less statesmanlike profession of grinding flour, has begun to take wings unto itself and fly away. When his predecessor, Sabin, was elected he was one of the greatest car builders in the country. When Tom Ferry of Grand Haven went into the Senate for Michigan he had a fortune of large size. When he quit he was on the verge of the bankruptcy which came and ruined him. Sharon's fortune was measurably decreased while he held office from the pocket borough, Nevada. Sprague, a Senatorial millionaire from Rhode Island, went into the soup financially. These are only the big ones ones whose losses were so large as to become public. Perhaps it may be one of the secret ways of Providence to make membership in the Senate appear less inviting, and thus work a return to days when brains rather than boodle shall be a desideratum in that body.—*Detroit News.*

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

The Tragic Side of It.

The monopoly tariff, insuring great operators in this country against foreign competition, encouraging trusts and combinations less compact to put up prices on the one hand, or to stop productions and curtail work and wages on the other, is, according to Mr. Harrison, Mr. Blaine, and the Federalist-Republican-Trust party, a great national blessing.

Previous to the last election American industry in all its branches was promised untold advantages from the support of this barbarous iniquity. The rich being made richer by their ability under this arrangement to fix their own prices upon the necessaries of life, which we must have, and likewise upon our labor, which we must sell, or perish, were going out of their own sweet pleasure, to take the most tender care of the American workingman who thus placed himself at their royal mercy!

The natural and the logical results are already apparent all over the country in the extreme distress of our laboring people, and especially in the lockouts and strikes in such highly protected enterprises as those of Mr. Carnegie and the other financial chiefs of the trust party. But probably the saddest case is that of the bituminious coal miners in Illinois and Indiana, who after numerous reductions, declined to submit to the fresh cut, which brought them down to about 60 cents a day. Required to purchase the necessaries of life, clothing, bedding utensels, salt and sugar out of such wages, at tariff and trust prices, they saw that it was starvation whether they should strike or submit, and they chose to strike.

They are the same unfortunate miners who were loaded into excursion trains by their employers and carried to Indianapolis by the thousands to wait on General Harrison and express their approval of that worthy's disinterested stand against any reduction of the beneficent monopoly tariff. It is not likely that many of these men were actually deceived by the pretenses of the capitalists and politicians who thus used them, but their bread and butter depended upon compliance, and they obeyed. The tales of want and suffering which come up from them now are enough to move a heart of granite, while, for the blight which has fallen their industry, and deprived them of earning their bread, they are as little responsible as are the inhabitants of the Conemaugh for the desolation of that valley.

A workman of Pittsburg, a Democrat, with a head and heart honestly devoted to the interests of his class, and sympathizing with these winers in the calamity which has overtaken them, has started for their relief the tariff reformers' fund, to which he and the Pittsburg *Post* invite contributions of any amount from any part of the country. The response to this appeal ought to be as great in proportion as that in the case of Johnstown. These men and their families are in a state quite as sorrowful, except for the loss of life, as were the others. In some instances, it is said, they are actually starving. The *Post* will receive and forward everything that may be sent to it, and we devoutly trust the great-hearted Democracy from the lakes to the gulf will answer this call to their humanity.—*N. Y. Globe.*

Helping the Trusts.

That big monopoly known as the sugar trust has a good friend in the present administration as the following instance, told by a Washington dispatch, shows:

"Last August President Cleveland's administration, desiring to put as many salutary checks as possible on the trust, in order to limit its power for deceiving and defrauding both the Government and the people, ordered that all consular invoices for importations of sugar should give to each bag the distinguishing mark of the plantation upon which the sugar was produced. The object of this order was to make possible a more definite and certain classification, facilitate the work of appraisal and protect the Government by making it difficult for the importers or the shippers to practice deception.

"It is the constant object of the sugar trust to let the Government and the people know as little as possible about its business, and the members of the trust naturally opposed the regulation about plantation marks. They tried in vain to get Secretary Fairchild to revoke his order, but they have succeeded in getting the Treasury department under the new administration to revoke it so far as the Treasury Department can do it.

"The only reason given for this action is that the consuls at shipping ports found it impossible to obtain the required marks because the shippers, under the instructions of the trust, simply refused to comply. This excuse is palpably worthless: for if the Government insisted on getting the prescribed kind of consular invoice before allowing the sugar to land, both planters and trust would quickly surrender."

Thus it will be seen that the only way to knock the trusts out is to knock out the men and the policy that befriends them.

They are Beginning to Squeal.

A significant petition has been in circulation for some weeks among the iron manufacturers of New England. Its text, which is given by the Boston *Herald*, after stating that the signers are members of all political parties, requests the New England Senators and Representatives to "insist upon the incorporation of the following provision in any revised tariff law that shall be hereafter enacted:

"1. That iron ore, coal and coke shall be put upon the free list, as they were before the war; (2) that the duty upon iron and scrap iron and scrap steel, which prevailed immediately before the war be restored, to wit: a duty of 24 per cent. ad valorum."

This has been signed so generally, according to the *Herald*, as to encourage the hope that by the time Congress assembles substantially all the iron-working establishments in the eastern States will have given it their approval. This is the more noteworthy from the fact that practically all these establishments are owned and controlled by Republicans. They are forced to take this step by the conviction that unless relief of the kind proposed is furnished soon, the iron industry of New England will cease to exist. And another fact that claims notice is that these tariff reductions are much great than those proposed by the Mills bill; and it is no means improbable the Republican manufacturers concerned in this petition were liberal contributors to the corruption fund that made possible the defeat of Mr. Cleveland and defeated for the time being tariff reform.

We have no doubt the iron manufacturers of eastern Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey will soon reach the frame of mind of these New England manufacturers. The work of education is on.—*Pittsburg Post.*

Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with Abscess of Lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an Incurable Consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jesse Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Queen Victoria's physician has advised her to give up champagne and drink whisky instead.

—The wealth of the 300 citizens Mayor Grant called together to consider the holding of a great exposition in New York in 1882 foots up, it is said, $1,500,000,000.

—A sneak thief stole a package of registered letters, supposed to contain about $10,000, from the Milwaukee postoffice on Saturday. The officials refuse to give particulars.

—Edward Roe, a young Englishman, had his leg almost bitten off by a shark, while bathing in the Cumberland Sound, Fla., on Saturday. He bled to death in a boat ere land was reached.

—A train at Pottsville, Pa., on Monday struck a buggy containing three boys, instantly killed a son of Mr. Wadlinger, of Mahanoy City, and fatally injured the two other boys, named Kaiser and Reilly.

—George W. Rienhard, Dietrick Lamode and Frederick Lamode, publishers, of *Grit* at Williamsport, were arrested on Monday by Deputy U. S. Marshal Yeager, charged with sending obscene matter through the mails.

—John Hill and Joseph Davis, convicts in the Columbus, Ohio, Penitentiary, escaped Monday morning by cutting a hole through the kitchen roof and letting themselves down by a rope made of bandages from the hospital department.

—A man named Darlington, 30 years of age, was arrested at New Bedford, Lawrence county, Sunday night on a charge of criminal assault upon his sister, aged 22. A mob tried to lynch Darlington, but Detective Marshall prevented them.

—The tallest chimney in this country is the new stack of the Clark Thread Company, at Kearney, near Newark, N. J. It is a circular shaft 335 feet high and 28½ feet in diameter at the base. This chimney cost $30,000, and contains 1,697,000 bricks.

—Eels got into the turbine wheel at Jesse Smith's great mill, at Trough Creek, this State, the other day, and stopped it. Some of them measured nearly four feet and were 10½ inches in diameter. In their efforts to escape they were nearly cut to pieces by the wheel.

—O. Erickson, of Muskegon, Mich., was the victim of a queer accident. He was milking one of his cows, when the animal made a swing with her head and drove one of her horns up through the roof of Erickson's mouth. The doctor says he had a narrow escape from instant death, but will recover.

—A vest pocket edition of the horse has been foaled in Hartford City, Ind. The mother is a two-year-old Shetland pony, owned by Harry B. Smith, President of the Exhange Bank. The colt is 9 inches along the back, stands 6 hands in height, and is as lively as a cricket. It is doubtless the smallest horse in the State.

—The large stone house, with all the contents, at Spring Mills, Centre county, occupied by I. J. Grenobie, was completely destroyed by fire on Friday night last. The total loss was about $5,000 with little or no insurance. It was with great difficulty the flames were kept from communicating with the Spring Mills hotel.

Two criminals escaped from the Cleveland county jail early Sunday night. Deputy sheriffs and policemen started on their trail and at midnight two men in a buggy were overhauled by them. After several shots being exchanged, Deputy Sheriff Goldsoll fell, fatally wounded. The fugitives finally got away.

—Thomas and Agnes Williams, aged 5 and 3, were burned to death by the explosion of an oil can at Columbus, Ohio, last Sunday night. The mother had left the house for a few minutes on an errand, during which the boy secured the oil can, placed it in the middle of the floor, and then secured some matches and set the oil on fire.

—The friends of the three defeated candidates for postmaster at Greenville, Pa., are greatly excited over the appointment of Mrs. Louisa Keck, on Saturday. Postmaster Reiss resigned only last Wednesday, and the defeated candidates claim the appointment was made before they had a hearing. They talk of uniting on one man and having the case reopened.

—Women doctors in the United States muster 9,000—about one to thirty-three practitioners of the sterner sex. Many of these female medicos earn about $5,000 yearly, and very few make less than $1,000. They are mostly spread over the States of New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania with a few in the west, but they cannot obtain a footing in the conservative south.

—On last Monday night, at about dark, Dan Malone, a negro 22 years of age, attempted to assault a respectable white woman, Mrs. Rachel Skinner, living near Conington, Ga. Her screams brought assistance, but the negro escaped. Subsequently he was captured and identified and confessed his guilt. Tuesday morning as he was being brought to town he was taken from the officers by sixty masked men and hanged.

—Last Sunday morning a hired man descended a well on the farm of Henry Hoffman, near Hobert, Ind., to take out some meat which had been hung in the well to keep cool, but had fallen to the bottom. He was overcome by foul air and fell in the water. A neighbor named Michael Hafner, who was present, descended on a rope to help him out, and he also was overcome and fell to the bottom. The bodies were taken out the same day.

—Three boys playing in a shed last Sunday night at Stoneham, Mass., started a fire, which communicated with the building. Two of the boys ran out, leaving a little fellow named Murphy, 10 years of age, a deaf mute, in the shed. The door had a spring lock on it, and closed, locking the boy inside. His father ascertained after a time that his boy was in the shed and tried to save him, but could not and was himself burned severely. The shed was completely destroyed and the boy burned to death.

—The Emperor of China is anxious to encourage the building of railroads in his kingdom, but he is surrounded by many obstacles. His priests, astrologers, and advisers of various kinds are afraid of Western civilization, and they employ all manner of devices to keep the young potentate from acting in a progressive way. The astrologers never find the stars favorable to the granting of a railroad frachise. The Emperor is not more superstitious than other educated Chinamen, but he is obliged to conform to certain ancient customs or stand in danger of a rebellion.

—The buffalo fly has appeared in Monmouth county, N. J., and the farmers have lost many head of cattle by it. The fly is small and of a black color. Its method of attack is for the female fly to bore into the flesh at the base of the horns and deposit her eggs, and when the grub hatches it penetrates the head at the base of the horns and also works through the horns. The animal thus afflicted shakes its head and endeavors to scratch the top of its head with its hind hoofs. While the grub is growing the animal becomes crazy and butts its head against fences, which results oftentimes in the breaking off of its horns. There is no cure for the animal after the fly has once deposited its eggs. The most effective way to keep the flies off the cattle is to daub the base of the horns with wood or coal tar.

—H. D. Gregg, who was General Sheridan's privite secretary from 1875 to 1880, is under arrest in Kansas City on a charge of horse stealing.

—A recent fire at Lu Chow, China, burned 23 hours, destroying 87,000 dwellings, over 1,200 persons perishing in the flames, and 400 others were killed. Nearly 170,000 people were obliged to camp out without shelter, and were dying at the rate of 100 a day from want and exposure. The authorities are providing for their necessities.

—Mrs. Samuel Crossland, who lives just across the river from Broadford, Pa., had her arm broken on Saturday in a rather peculiar manner. She was engaged about her usual duties when a large toad, which has a fashion of making himself familiar about the premises, crossed the doorsill and came hopping toward her. She paid no attention to it, and it was not till it was quite near her that she noticed a huge blacksnake which was pursuing it. Much frightened she turned to run into another room and falling sustained the accident mentioned. The snake was killed by the male inmates of the house.

—There is an old man in Washington named Roger Evans, who claims to have polished the boots of every President since the time of Jackson. He has been obliged at times to resort to peculiar devices to accomplish his designs on the shoes of a new executive. Up to a few weeks ago he had not been able to capture Harrison's feet, but he met the President one day recenty about a block from the White House. Harrison's shoes were dusty and in an instant Evans had his box on the ground and, before the President realized what had happened, had begun to wield his brushes vigorously. Harrison had to submit.

—A party of surveyors headed by Frank M. Brown, left Denver, Colorado, May 23rd for the purpose of exploring the Colorado river with a view to the building of a railroad by that route to the Pacific coast. On Monday the following telegram was received from the expedition: "Kanap, Utah, July 22. President Frank M. Brown was drowned in the Colorado river in Marble Canon, July 10, by a boat being capsized while running the rapids. Five minutes after, while working our way down, another boat was driven against a cliff, and in pushing it off it was capsized and two boatmen, Peter Hasborough and Henry C. Richards, were drowned before assistance could reach them. It is impossible to recover any of the bodies.

—Captain Travers, of the schooner Hester A. Seward, from the Bahamas, told a Baltimore reporter that just before he left the islands on July 4, the natives captured a shark 18 feet long. When it was cut open a half-barrel of salt pork was found intact in its stomach, besides a number of other articles which the monster had swallowed. Mr. Miller also had a shark story. Two months ago the body of a monster shark was washed up on the beach at Abaco. Inside the huge mouth was found a small barrel. It was wedged so tightly that it would neither go up nor down. In the barrel, the head of which was off, was found all the food the fish had managed to get inside its teeth. The barrel caught all the food and the shark starved to death.

—A most remarkable snake story comes from Mad River township, not far from Springfield, Ohio. The story is vouched for by Isaac Arrowsmith, a prominent resdent of that township, and can be set down as strictly true. It seems that Mr. Arrowsmith was out with his gun one day recently and while passing a large elm tree which has a diameter of several feet, saw to his amazement a blacksnake coiled around the trunk of the tree about 40 feet from the ground. He fired several shots at it and finally succeeded in bringing it down. It measured nearly eight feet in length and was one of the largest ever seen in that part of Ohio. As there are no limbs on the tree below where the snake was coiled the wonder is how his snakeship ever succeeded in reaching his dizzy altitude.

Great Disaster in West Virginia.

A cloud burst over the Little Kanawha valley, West Virginia, on Thursday night, completely flooding the country, destroying a number of lives, carrying off thousands of dollars in property, and ruining the crops for many miles. Big Tygart valley is completely ruined. The big mill near its mouth went out and took the Tygart bridge with it. In the valley all fences, crops and much live stock was lost. At Chesterville, a small town about ten miles above, half the residences were carried off bodily and left in the corn fields. In the clay district a fine church and three dwellings were wrecked. The steamer Oneida has been sunk at Enterprise and the steamer C. C. Martin at Burning Springs. The Little Tygart is reported completely ruined. The worst story of all comes from Morristown, a small village near the head of Tucker creek, which was totally destroyed. The first report gave the loss of life at eleven, but later news seem to fix the loss at a greater number. Among those lost are Jake Kiger, his brothers Joseph and Thomas; a man named Bailey, Orville West, wife and child.

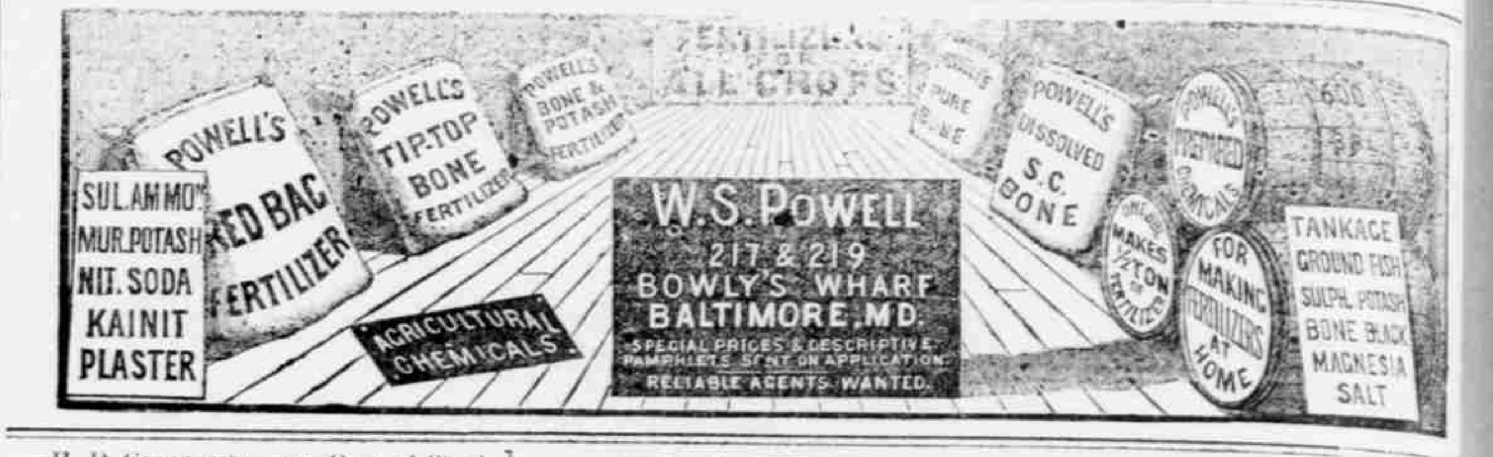
Whiskey Kills.

How often are we yet to be told that whiskey kills? Arsenic kill; opium kills, and so do hundreds of other good remedies kill if *abused* instead of *used*. But ask the question, "Will whiskey cure?" "Yes!" is the positive reply of the most eminent physicians of all the land. Disease steals into your system like a sneak thief into your house, and often by neglecting a bad cold, we end our days in lingering, and wishing for health—when, indeed, *one* bottle of *Pure Whiskey* or *Brandy* would have cured the cold. Such goods may be scarce, but they *can be* found at Max Kleins, 82 Federal street, Allegheny. His "Silver Age" is the only whisky endorsed by the doctors. You can get the pure Guckenheimer, Finch or Gibson Rye at $1.00 per quart or six quarts for $5.00 Send for price list.

FOSTER & QUINN,
SUCCESSORS TO GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,
113 AND 115 CLINTON STREET, JOHNSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

Call attention to their large and varied assortment of Dress Goods, comprising black and colored Sil a full line of black Cashmeres, Henriettas, Melrose, Drass d' Alma, Armmes and Nuns' Veilin colored Cashmeres, Henriettas, Serges, Broad Cloths, Albatross, etc. Wash Dress Goods in styles. Dress Buttons and Trimmings to match Dress Goods, Table Linen, Napkins, Towels Toweling, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Underwear and Hosiery, Corsets in 25 different sty Misses' Corsets and Waists, Kid Gloves and Silk Mitts, Table Covers and Lambrequins, Hamb Lace Flouncing, etc., etc.

☞ GOODS DELIVERED TO R. R. DEPOT.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RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.
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WATCHMAKER & JEWELER
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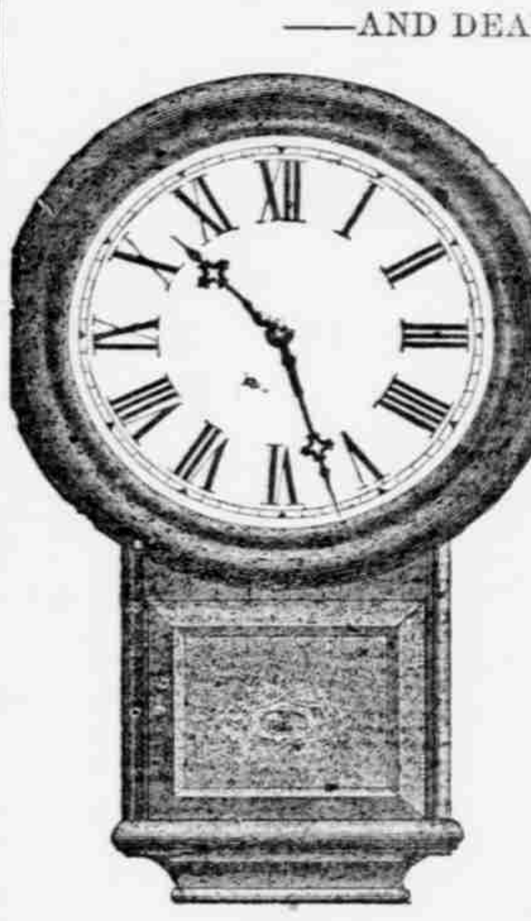

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LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KI of JEWELRY always on hand.

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CARL RIVINI

Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885.-tf.

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Boots for Men and Boys,
Gum Boots for Men and Boy
Ladies' and Misses' Shoes,
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Assignee's Sa
OF
CLOTHING

March, the Clothier, next d to the Postoffice, Altoona, has made an assignment of S to the undersigned. The Stock consists of

$25,000.00

worth of New and Fresh G Men's and Boys' Furn Goods is now offerered f Appraiser's figures.

If you want to get a Ba do not fail to attend this sa

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The following are the principal [illegible] general banking business:

DEPOSITS
Received payable on demand, and [illegible] ing certificates issued to time depos

LOANS
Extended to customers on favorable [illegible] approved paper discounted at all ti

COLLECTIONS
Made in the locality and upon all [illegible] towns in the United States. [illegible]

DRAFTS
Issued negotiable in all parts of [illegible] States, and foreign exchange issued [illegible] of Europe.

ACCOUNTS
Of merchants, farmers and others [illegible] whom reasonable accommodation [illegible] Patrons are assured that all tran [illegible] be held as strictly private and [illegible] that they will be treated as [illegible] banking rules will permit.

Respectfully,
JOHNSTON, BUCK & C

HIGH ST. BARBER SH
F. CASSIDAY, Propriet

Shop is located one door east of [illegible] If you want a smooth shave, a fashionable hair cut give me a call [illegible] at shop in business hours.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - - JULY 26, 1889.

NOTICE.—Persons wanting Extra Copies of this Paper should leave their Orders with us at least one week in advance of publication day.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Summer boarders are scarce.

—All cut up—the prices on clothing at Barkers'.

—If you want all the news, subscribe for the FREEMAN.

—Natural gas—the talk about Barkers' bargains in clothing.

—Mrs. Frank Gurly is visiting relatives and friends in Pittsburg.

—Mr. Peter Gutwald, of Gallitzin, spent a few hours in town on Thursday.

—Miss Nannie Fulton, of Johnstown, is visiting Miss Julia Lemmon, of this place.

—On Tuesday W. W. McAteer, of Loretto, was appointed postmaster at that place.

—Fos. Lloyd, of Pittsburg, is on a visit to his mother, Mrs. R. J. Lloyd, of this place.

—Messrs. Ira Davis and Harvey Stineman, of this place, took a trip to Altoona on Tuesday.

—Miss Alice Zahm and her sister, Mrs. Amelia Wherry, paid a visit to Johnstown on Thursday.

—Roy, a little three year old son of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Evans, of the East ward, died on Friday last.

—Mrs. Dr. Dorner, of Cumberland, Md., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph McDonald, in this place.

—Messrs. Jno. G. C. Bearer, Joseph A. Gray and T. R. Scanlan, of Carrolltown, were in town on Thursday.

—For fine groceries of all kinds, the best in town, go to J. & E. Shoemaker's store on Julian street. Prices the lowest.

—Mr. Leo Wess, tax collecter for Croyle township and one of its most progressive citizens, was in town on Wednesday.

—James G. Long, a farmer of Blacklick township, Indiana county, was gored to death by an Alderney bull on Friday.

—Mr. Theodore Evans, of Altoona, who was visiting friends in this place for several days, returned home on Tuesday.

—Why not get clothes to fit you while you are about it? Barkers' make a specialty of good clothing and guarantee a good fit.

—Attention is called to the new ad. of G. L. Fredericks, our enterprising saddler. If you need anything in his line give him a call.

—Francis Rote, who was shot by his insane son a few weeks ago, died at his home near Coburn, Centre county, on the 15th inst.

—Count your change when you leave our bargain counters and you will find that Barkers is the place to get your money back.

—Messrs. T. M. Richards, Fes Lloyd, C. H. Barker, of this place, and Ed. Craig, of Pittsburg, are camping out on the Devil's Tract.

—"Why didn't I come here first?" was what the lady said who saw Barkers' stock of clothing after she had purchased elsewhere.

—William F. Trout, a resident of Susquehanna township, died at his home on Sunday last from consumption. He was forty-two years of age.

—The Carrolltown ball club will play a game with the home team at this place on Saturday next—if the Carrolltown team does't get scared again.

—Conemaugh, this county, and Coalport, Clearfield county, have been created money order offices: Bellefonte and Gallitzen international money order offices.

—Mr. John S. Wetsel who carries on wagon making in all its branches at Carrolltown, and Mr. Harry Bender, of the same place, were in town on Thursday.

—Somerset county is to have a new court house. The County Commissioners have concluded to act upon the recommendation of several Grand Juries in the matter.

—The astrologers say that this year is to be one of great fatalities, because it began with a total eclipse of the sun on January 1st, and ends with another, December 31st.

—People get wild to get Barkers' bargains wild if they don't get them, and wild if they go to any store than Barkers' which is conceded to be the leading store in the town.

—A. C. Buck & Co., of Carrolltown, have the contract for putting the tin roof on the church of that place. They just completed their work on another building in that place.

—Mrs. Ella Plank and children, of Christiana, Lancaster county, who have been visiting Mrs. E. Roberts for the past few days, returned to their home on Wednesday.

—Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail.

—A horse was stolen from H. A. Rugh, of Latrobe, on last Saturday night. The horse is a light bay, thirteen years old, with small lump in center of right shoulder, and thin in flesh.

—Miss Mollie McNeelius, of Johnstown, who was the guest of Misses Maud and Mary Bender, of this place, for several days, departed for Carrolltown on Monday to visit her friends.

—The body of a lady was found in the Conemaugh, a short distance below Johnstown, on Sunday. On her person were a gold watch, rings, etc. She is believed to have been a passenger on the ill-fated Day express.

—Master Joe Miller son of Col. John Miller, of the Blair House, who has been laid up for a couple of months with a sore leg, injured by falling while playing ball at Huntingdon, is at last able to be out on crutches.

—Rev. Father Richard Brown, pastor of the Catholic congregation at Lilly, is reported seriously ill from the effects of an old injury received from the falling of his horse during the late war in which he served as a chaplain.

—WE have a speedy and positive Cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth, and Headache, in Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. A Nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cents. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

—Here is an item of interest to the ladies: if white clothing, say a dress, is put away in a drawer or closet it will become yellow. But if it be placed in a box lined with blue cloth or blue paper it will come out as white as it ever was, no matter how long it lies.

—You will find the greatest bargains of the age in clothing down at Barkers', as they say they have too many goods, and in order to make room for new goods, have commenced this early to close out their clothing at very low prices, if you want a bargain step down to Barkers'.

—Great chances! Big sales! Bargains in clothing at Barkers'.

—Mr. Lemuel Davis, of the Park House, Roaring Springs, was in Ebensburg on Wednesday.

—A valuable horse belonging to Messrs. O'Hara & Davis, of this place, died on Wednesday morning.

—Mr. Herman Connell has been elected leader of the Ebensburg Band, to succeed Mr. John Leighty who resigned.

—Mr. Charles Eck, son of P. L. Eck, of Carrolltown, while hauling a steam drill from Carrolltown to Ebensburg on Tuesday last, had the misfortune to make a misstep in attempting to get on the wagon with the result of having the wagon run over his foot, crushing it badly.

—The County Commissioners asked authority of the court to negotiate a loan of $67,000 for the purpose of erecting bridges and other extraordinary expenses. The court made an order for the sale of $30,000 of bonds and intimated when they wanted more they could apply again.—*Indiana Messenger.*

—Mother Hortense, Superior of the order of the Sisters of St. Joseph, at Flushing N. Y., died at the convent in that place on Tuesday of last week. The deceased was the superior of the mother house of the order in this place a number of years ago and her death will be deeply regretted by all who knew her.

—Mr. Ira Tomlinson, of Altoona, while at work Saturday afternoon shingling a roof fell from the roof to the ground, a distance of twenty-five feet, and injured himself pretty badly. When picked up his left arm was found to be broken, his ankle badly sprained, besides his body receiving a regular shaking up.

—George J. Myers, of Ashville, has been appointed Poor Director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Jacob Shaffer. The appointment was made by Messrs. Easly and Long, the surviving members of the board of directors, and is for the unexpired term of Mr. Shaffer, which would have ended on the 1st Monday in January next.

—Male members of the Amish sect of Somerset are not permitted to wear suspenders or own a buggy with a folding top but if the top is stationary it is all right. All members wear "hooks and eyes" instead of buttons on their clothes. This is strictly adhered to by both sexes. No female member is allowed to wear a hat or have any ruffles on.

—A tramp printer, aged about 45 or 50 years, after making the rounds of the printing offices in Greensburg on Friday morning last, started along the railroad towards Jeannette, where he had been informed he could obtain work. When midway between Greensburg and and Rodebaugh's tunnel he was struck by Day express and instantly killed. He was shabbily dressed and was utterly destitute.

—Pennsylvania has been divided into the districts by the Census Bureau for the approaching enumeration. The eighth district comprises the counties of Armstrong, Cambria, Clarion, Fayette, Indiana, Jefferson, Somerset and Westmoreland; population in 1880, 361,340. Each district will have a superintendent, who will receive as compensation $125 in addition to one dollar for each one thousand names enumerated.

—An infant child of Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Gungst, who were en route on Day Express, died on Sunday morning in the car after the train had left Wilmore, from cholera infantum. The remains were brought to Altoona where Undertaker Arthur took charge of them and prepared them for burial. They were then taken East on Mail, the parents accompaning them. The parents were on their way from Beatrice, Michigan, to Landisville, this State.

—Hon. Daniel McLaughlin and family, of Johnstown, are now residents of this place. They occupy the fine building of Mr. James McCloskey, on Main street. Mr. McLaughlin lost all he possessed except his family in the flood. Mr. McLaughlin is an excellent lawyer. He still retains his office in Johnstown. He resided in this place for years, where he carried on the mercantile business, which he gave up when he went to Johnstown to practice law.—*Gallitzin Vindicator.*

—A terrible accident happened on the Barley farm, in Bloomfield township, Bedford county, on Tuesday. The Bedford Development Company has been prospecting for minerals on the farm, and found it necessary to do considerable blasting. A man named Smith, of Emlenton, Pa., and J. B. Hare, of West Elizabeth, undertook to put off a blast with dynamite. There was a premature discharge, and Smith was literally blown to pieces. Hare was hurled a distance of twenty-five feet, but, strange to say, was not seriously hurt.

—On Wednesday morning about 9 o'clock Jim Lewis, a notorious colored barber at Derry, shot his wife twice. The first ball lodged in her arm and the second shot took effect in the groin. Neither of the wounds, it is thought, will prove fatal. Lewis is a tough customer who has figured in several cutting scrapes, and at one time shot Conductor Bell, for which he served a term in the penitentiary. The couple have not been living together as amicably as they should, and on Wednesday morning they had the usual racket with the above result.

—If any of our readers are in need of artistic and substantial cemetery work, made from the best qualities of marble and granite, they will do well to call on J. Wilkinson & Son, marble and granite dealers in this place, where they will find a nice stock to select from, or send them word and they will visit you with a large selection of new and original designs, they guarantee all their work and if their work is not as represented they will not ask you to take it, they are prepared to fill all orders at home and abroad at prices that defy competition. Give them a trial. A 5 6m.

—The Pennsylvania railroad has issued this order: All bosses must be present when their employes are paid to identify them. Bills against employes for board, washing or groceries will not be accepted or paid on written order of the Superintendent. No liquor bill will be paid under any circumstances. Any employe who neglects to pay his board, clothing and living expenses will be discharged. No employe will be permitted to ride over the road without proper permission. Suspension will follow a violation of the latter rule.

—McDonald is selling goods at rock bottom prices at both his stores (Loretto and Cresson) for spot cash or trade or to prompt paying customers, as follows: Sugars, 8, 9, 10 and 11 cents per pound; teas, 35, 50 and 70 cents per pound; Coffees, 20 to 25 cents per pound; 5 boxes of essence of coffee, 10 cents; 5 papers baking soda, 10 cents; 2 boxes of baking powder, 10 cents; 2 boxes of yeast, 10 cents; 4 pounds of rice, 25 cents; 4 pounds of prunes, 25 cents; 4 pounds of dried apples, 25 cents; 3 pounds of dried peaches, 25 cents; 5 pounds barley, 25 cents; 5 pounds of oat meal, 25 cents; 6 pounds of rolled oats, 25 cents; 6 pounds of hominy, 25 cents; 3 cans of corn, 25 cents; 3 cans of tomatoes, 25 cents; 3 pounds of starch, 25 cents; 6 pieces of soap, 25 cents; 2 pounds of star candles, 25 cents; 1000 matches, 10 cents; 2 brooms 25 cents; 2 wash boards, 25 cents; good syrup 40 cents per gallon; pure vinegar 25 cents per gallon; flour, meat, dry goods, notions, hats, caps, boots and shoes at equally low prices. We always pay the highest prices for all kinds of country produce,

—The census of 1890 is to be made as close, searching and intimate as possible, and among other items never before embraced in census reports will furnish tabulated statements of the recorded indebtedness of the people. The idea is to present statistics showing the extent of this private indebtedness of record and the form in which it exists—namely, whether in real estate or mortgages, debts otherwise secured, or in general indebtedness through notes and bills payable.

—Emery Thompson, son of Thos. Thompson, of near this place, met with a serious accident on Monday last. He was playing with powder and bored a hole and filled it with powder in a board when he went to light it with a match the head flew off exploding the powder which struck him fair in the face. His face is terribly mangled and is swollen out of all manner of shape but it is thought that he will recover without the loss of his eyes which are also full of powder. This is a warning to boys who are in the habit of playing with powder.—*Cherrytree Record.*

—William Zundel was arrested at Mauch Chunk last week and Monday morning was taken to Johnstown by J. T. Harris, the Chief of Police of that city, to answer to the charge of stealing a heavy gold ring, valued at $250, from the dead body of Mrs. Katzestine, a victim of the Johnstown flood. The ring was found in a pawn broker's shop in Pittsburg, and a ticket for it in Zundel's possession. Zundel is a native of Carbon county, about 25 years of age, and was employed as a bar-tender in Ben Sulka's restaurant in Johnstown at the time of the flood. He waved a hearing and was brought to jail on Tuesday.

—A telegram from Kansas City says: A detective from Indiana, Pa., is here attempting to find Belle Allison, from that place, who, her friends fear, has met with foul play. She left her home on June 19th, having previously arranged to elope with D. S. Harrold, a barber of Effingham, Kan., who is married and the father of eight children. The couple arranged to meet in this city on June 23d. On that date Harrold was here, but since then he has been living at his home as usual. Nothing has been heard of Miss Allison since her departure from Indiana. When she left home she had $2,000 in her possession, and it is feared that she has been murdered and robbed.

—Charles Scott, son of John Scott, a contractor of Pittsburg, was shot and instantly killed by James Lehr, of Allegheny, at the camp of the Eureka Fishing Club, of Allegheny, in Somerset county, on Sunday last. Scott and several other young men were guests of the club, and Lehr was the cook. Lehr had been drinking heavily, was in a dangerous mood and had threatened to shoot several members of the club. Young Scott with several others started to go to Confluence when Lehr pulled out his revolver and began firing at them. He fired several shots, one of which struck Scott in the back, killing him instantly. The murderer was arrested and taken to jail at Somerset.

—If all or half the stories are true that one hears about the amount of stolen money, jewelry, and other valuables in the possession of parties in this city and vicinity and down the river on both sides as far as New Florence, some systematic effort ought to be made to recover them. A prominent doctor of this city says that a relative of his at Nineveh saw a young man with a box containing $1,000 in gold which he had found on the river bank. Another prominent resident of this city said on Monday that for five per cent. of all valuables he would recover he could unearth $40,000 worth of stolen valuables. The statement has been made that parties living down along the river in Indiana and Westmoreland counties have their houses full of goods and valuables of all kinds gathered from the river and taken from the bodies in the flood.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

Over Six Thousand Gone.

The Johnstown *Tribune* of Wednesday says: Mr. H. A. French, of the Bureau of Information, states that his department closed to-day, having completed its labors.

According to the Bureau's registry and canvass the number of living people in Johnstown and immediate vicinity, or otherwise accounted for, is 22,889. This leaves, putting the population at a little over 29,000, as fixed by Clark's directory, 6,111 people unaccounted for.

Mr. French thinks that these figures are within a few hundred—not over four hundred—of being correct.

These figures also include persons absent from the city visiting, who are included in the 22,889 given as the present population.

From these figures it would appear that the total loss of life in the great flood was about 6,000. Of this number, according to the Bureau's statistics, about 2,000 have been recovered.

The books of the Bureau are now in the hands of the Board Inquiry, and will eventually go to the State Flood Commission, by whom the figures will be regarded as official.

This official statement of the Bureau on Information may not be correct—it is difficult to believe that over six thousand of our people went with the flood—but this work was done in a painstaking manner by intelligent and earnest gentlemen, and is certainly the best that will ever be performed on the same lines.

History of the Johnstown Flood.

J. W. Keeler & Co. of Philadelphia have in press for early issue, a complete and accurate History of the Johnstown Flood, including all the other cities and towns that have suffered likewise. It will be well illustrated. Will be sold through agents, or mailed direct on receipt of $1.50.

The demand will undoubtedly be immense, as the thrilling experience, pathetic incidents, deeds of heroism, unparallelled suffering, devastation and death, and the sympathy shown in the contributions of millions for their relief, form a History of the most intense interest to all, and a history every one will want to preserve in book form. It certainly offers a great opportunity for agents—a host of whom will be needed to supply the demand for this work.

This work was begun systematically by Col. John Rodgers when the military authorities assumed control. It was continued by Mr. Harry Keller, and completed by Mr. French.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, July 24, 1889:

John Karl and Rose Kessler, Conemaugh.

Henry Best and Annie E. Bradley, Frugality.

John F. Campbell, East Conemaugh and Sarah Jane Pittman, Franklin.

Michael McGee and Maggie E. Philips, Johnstown.

David Marker, Johnstown and Susan Jones, Coopersdale.

Blair Rickard and Laura C. Fry, Reade township.

The Act Against Cigarettes.

The following is the text of the act passed by the last legislature concerning the selling of cigarettes:

That if any person or persons shall sell cigarettes to any person or persons under the age of sixteen years, he or she so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than three hundred dollars.

A Belligerent Husband.

He had imbibed too freely of intoxicants, and conceived the idea that some one must feel the force of his displeasure. There were no men about whom he considered his equals, and he was at a loss what to do. In casting about he saw a medium sized woman, Mrs. Charles Elwine, his wife, and at once proceeded to pummel her. A black eye, a contusion on the neck, and several bruises about the body was all the physical damage suffered by the poor woman, when a stranger passing in his wagon, saw the fracas, and decided to take a hand in it. Charles Elwine soon regretted that more secrecy was not given to his puglistic efforts, and slunk away the worst whipped man in town. All this occurred near Lincoln Bridge Monday afternoon. Up to last accounts no arrests had been made.—*Johnstown Democrat.*

Baby Carriages Free on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania railroad company has issued instructions to all baggage agents and baggage masters on the system east of Pittsburg and Erie to receive and carry free of cost in the baggage cars baby carriages, when accompanied by their owners.

This is a concession in favor of the children which their parents will heartily appreciate; and it is but another manifestation of the constant endeavor of the company to make the road attractive to everybody.

DIED.

SHAFFER—Died at his home in Gallitzin on Friday, July 19th, 1889, Mr. Jacob Shaffer, aged about 78 years.

Deceased was born in Bedford county, on the 8th day of March, 1814, was married to Doratha Dodson, daughter of Joseph Dodson, of Freedom, Blair county. In September 1834, they first went to housekeeping on a farm near Loretto, Cambria county, (well known to the neighborhood as that of Captain M. McGuire) during the long period of his married life he spent the principal part in Cambria county, where he followed the occupation of stone mason and farming. The offspring of his marriage was ten children, six of whom survive him. Of the next generation there are forty-seven grand children and fifteen great-grand children, three of whom were at his funeral. When summoned "to give an account of his stewardship," he was a member of the Board of Poor Directors and the last act was performing the duties required at the Institution. He then bade the inmates farewell and told them it was for the last time. For the last year he was in declining health, and conscious that death was near at hand. He bore his sufferings with great patience, and perfectly resigned to the will of God. Fortified by receiving the last sacraments of the church of which he was a practical member, he hoped for reward beyond the grave. On Saturday, July 20th, his remains were taken to St. Patrick's Catholic church, this place, where a Requiem High Mass was offered by Rev. Father Boyle for the repose of his soul, and thence to the cemetery thereto attached, where the body was laid to rest, until summoned, we hope, to a glorious resurrection. Four brothers survive him, one of whom was present at his funeral, S. S. Shaffer, of Indiana county. May he rest in peace.

F. J. P.

DRISKEL—Died at his home in Allegheny township on Thursday, July 18th, 1889, Mr. Michael Driskel, aged 47 years.

Michael Driskel, who died on July 18th was born near the spot on which he died about 47 years ago. From his earliest years he was remarkable for industry, intelligence, energy and perseverance. Those traits of character led him at an early age to try his fortune in the West, where he spent about twenty years, returning with a handsome competence. About ten years ago his health was, however, impaired and with intervals of improvement he gradually declined and during the past nine months his sufferings were indescrible. He endured all with heroic fortitude and died without regret—regretted by all. For manly energy, genuine integrity and open handed liberality he was conspicuous, and has not left his superior behind him. May he rest in peace.

K.

LITZINGER—Died at his home in Chest Springs, July, 12, 1889, of consumption, John R. Litzinger, aged 38 years.

During his long residence here, Mr. Litzinger was known to every one and was greatly esteemed for his kind and cheerful disposition. He was a good husband and an affectionate and loving father, and we have every reason to believe that he is now in the enjoyment of a blessed immortality. He leaves to mourn his loss a bereaved wife and seven children, the youngest being about one year of age, besides his aged mother and one sister, Mrs. Scott Burns, of Hastings, and three brothers of Chest Springs. On Sunday morning his remains were taking to St. Augustine's Catholic church, followed by a large number of relatives and friends, where a high Mass was said for the repose of his soul. The remains were then taken to the Catholic cemetery and consigned to the family plot. May his soul rest in peace.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. Sold at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

I Suffered

For more than ten years with that dreadful disease, catarrh, and used every available medicine which was recommended to me. I cannot thank you enough for the relief which your Cream Balm has afforded me. Emanuel Meyers, Winfield, L. I., F. Y.

For fifteen years I was annoyed with severe pain in my head and discharges into my throat from catarrh. My sense of smell was much impaired. By the use of Ely's Cream Balm I have overcome these troubles.—J. B. Case, St. Denis Hotel, N. Y.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cresson Springs company will be held at the Mountain House, Cresson, Pa., on Tuesday, August 6th, 1889, at 9 o'clock A. M. Election for President and Directors same day and place.

JAMES R. McCLURE,
Ebensburg, July 19, 1889.-3t. Secretary.

LETTING.—The undersigned will receive proposals up until July 1st for the painting and plastering of the new Catholic church at Chest Springs, the bidders to find all materials. Bidders who wish to see me personally can call on me on Saturdays, or otherwise address me at Chest Springs, Pa.

M. J. WALTZ.
Ebensburg, June 28, 1889.

TRIAL LIST.

SPECIAL COURT 4TH MONDAY IN AUGUST.

Christy	vs.	Mitchell et al.
Abernathy	vs.	Benn.
Buck	vs.	Christy.
Weaver	vs.	Brenner.
Kinports	vs.	Haskins.
Stiles	vs.	Burnett.
Martin	vs.	Baker.
Smucker & Co.	vs.	Leahey.
Nutley & Harper	vs.	Fiske.

H. A. SHOEMAKER,
Ebensburg, July 26, 1889. Proth'y.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Lottie B. Hassonplough by her next friend, Wesley Stephens vs. James Hassonplough } In the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria Co., No. 1 Dec. Term, 1888. Libel in Divorce

Having been appointed Commissioner in the above entitled action to take and report testimony and to report a decree, notice is hereby given that I will sit at my office in the borough of Ebensburg on Saturday the 17th day of August, 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of discharging the duties of said appointment, when and where all persons interested may attend.

DONALD E. DUFTON.
Ebensburg, July 26, 1889.-3t. Com'r.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF CAMBRIA COUNTY. I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for the office of Register and Recorder at the ensuing Democratic Primary.

CELESTINE J. BLAIR.
Ebensburg, March 29, 1889.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
F. J. O'CONNOR, of Johnstown, Penn'a. Subject to the decision of the Democratic Primary Election.
Ebensburg, Pa., May 2, 1889.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
To the Democratic voters of Cambria county. I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of District Attorney, subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

DONALD E. DUFTON.
Ebensburg, April 29, 1889.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY
James M. Walters of Johnstown, Pa. Subject to the decision of the Democratic Primaries.
Ebensburg March 15, 1889.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.
To the Democratic voters of Cambria county. I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination of the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic primaries

JAMES C. DARBY.
Conemaugh Bor., First ward, March 25, 1889.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.
To the Democratic voters of Cambria county. I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the action of the ensuing Democratic Primary election.

CEORGE C. MILLER.
Conemaugh Bor., May 10, 1889.

FOR POOR DIRECTOR.
The name of Raphiel Hite of Carroll township is announced as a candidate for the nomination for Poor Director subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.
Ebensburg, May 8, 1889.

TAKE NOTICE.—
The Ebensburg Woolen Mill is prepared to do all kinds of country work, roll carding, spinning and coloring done on short notice.
Ebensburg, June 14, 1889.-3m.

EXECUTRIX' NOTICE.—
Letters testamentary on the estate of Michael L. Driskel, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement, to

AMANDA DRISKEL,
Executrix of Michael L. Driskel, dec'd.
Loretto, July 26, 1889.-6t.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.—
Estate of Redmond Mellon, deceased. Letters testimentary on the estate of Redmond Mellon, late of Chest Springs, Cambria county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement to

BRIDGET MELLON.
Executrix of Redmond Mellon, dec'd.
Chest Springs, July 26, 1889.-6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—
Having been appointed executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Z. Nagle, late of Allegheny township, deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to me and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SILAS NAGLE, Executor.
Allegheny Twp., July 12, 1889.

FOR SALE.—
A lot of ground situate in the borough of Tunnelhill, Cambria county, Pa., fronting 110 feet on Portage street and extending back 250 feet having thereon erected two houses, one containing 5 rooms and the other 3 rooms. The property will be sold separate or together to suit purchasers. For further particulars inquire of Michael Donovan, Ebensburg, Pa.

MRS. MARY J. BYRNE
Ebensburg, April 29, 1889.-3mo.

FARM FOR SALE.—
There will be disposed of at private sale, a farm situate in Allegheny township, one-fourth mile from Loretto, on the road leading from said place to Ebensburg. This farm contains about 80 acres, about 60 acres of which are cleared, having thereon a new two-story frame house and barn, fine orchard, etc., and is in a good state of cultivation and well watered. For further particulars address

FRANCIS O'FRIEL,
Loretto, Feb. 1, 1889. Loretto, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
Notice is hereby given that letters of administration cum testamento annexo on the estate of Richard Mayers, late of Summerhill township, Cambria county, Pa., deceased have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement to

HENRY M. HUGH,
Adm'r of Richard Mayers, dec'd.

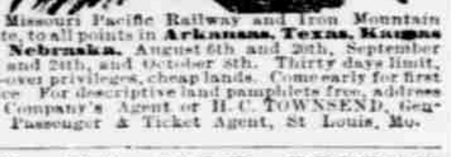
AUDITOR'S NOTICE —
The undersigned auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county to report distribution of the the fund in the hands of Joseph Miller, assignee of J. C. Noel, as shown by his first and final account, to and among the persons legally entitled to receive the same hereby gives notice that he will sit at his office in the borough of Ebensburg, on Wednesday, August 7th, 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of attending to the duties of said appointment, at which time and place all persons interested shall attend or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

ALVIN EVANS, Auditor.
Ebensburg July 12, 1889.-3t.

—HARVEST— Excursions!

Missouri Pacific Railway

HALF RATES FOR The ROUND TRIP.



Via Missouri Pacific Railway and Iron Mountain Route, to all points in **Arkansas, Texas, Kansas and Nebraska.** August 6th and 20th, September 10th and 24th, and October 8th. Thirty days limit, stop-over privileges, cheap lands. Come early for first choice. For descriptive land pamphlets free, address the Company's Agent or H. C. TOWNSEND, General Passenger & Ticket Agent, St Louis, Mo.

WE DO NOT PLEDGE

Ourselves to keep abreast, but to keep the lead over all others in selling you

PURE, ABSOLUTELY PURE, AND WELL MATURED, RIPE WHISKIES AND WINES

At prices that make all other dealers hustle. Just think of it:

Overholts & Co.'s Pure Rye, five years old. Full quarts $1.00, or $10.00 per dozen.

Still better!

Finch's Golden Wedding, ten years old. Full quarts $1.25 or $12.00 per dozen.

Better still!

Kentucky Bourbon, ten years old. Full quarts $1.25, or $12.00 per dozen.

And one of the most saleable Whiskies on our list is

The Pure Eight Year Old Export Guckenheimer. Full quarts $1.00, or $10 per dozen.

There is no Whisky that has ever been sold that has grown in favor with the public so rapidly as our old Export, and the simple reason is that it is utterly impossible to duplicate it.

There will never be any let up in the purity and fine flavor in any particular of the Pure California Wines we are now selling at 50 cents per bottle. Full quarts, or $5.00 per dozen.

In making up your orders please enclose P. O. Money Order or Draft, or Register your order.

JOSEPH FLEMING & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

PITTSBURG, PA.

412 MARKET ST. Cor. of the Diamond.

Jan. 25, 1889.—1yr.

Shoemaker—Is not this the 5th time I have half-soled these boots?

Customer—Yes! Since I have used WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING my boots wear longer than before and are always bright and clean.

Wolff's ACME Blacking

Is the Blacking for Men, Women and Children.

The RICHEST BLACK POLISH.

Making Leather Waterproof and Durable.

No Brush. A Shine Lasts a Week.

Can be washed with water, same as Oilcloth.

The Finest Dressing for Harness.

Sold by Shoe Stores, Grocers, Druggists, and retailers generally.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, PHILADELPHIA.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

The powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of the low test short weight, alum or phosphate powder. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., NEW YORK.

Notice to Tax Payers.

NOTICE is hereby given that the County Treasurer of Cambria county will attend, for the purpose of receiving County and State taxes assessed for the year 1889, at the places of holding elections in the respective districts, on the dates mentioned below:

South Fork	July 22d.
Croyle township	July 23d.
Wilmore	July 24th.
Summerhill township	July 25th.
Portage	July 26th.
Lilly and Washington township, No. 1	July 27th.
Tunnelhill	July 29th.
Gallitzin borough	July 30th.
Washington township No. 2	July 31st.
Munster township	August 1st.
Gallitzin township	August 2d.
Ashville	August 3d.
Chest Springs	August 5th.
Allegheny township	August 6th.
Loretto	August 7th.
Blacklick township	August 8th.
Jackson township	August 9th.
Cambria township	August 10th.
Barr township	August 12th.
Susquehanna township	August 13th.
Elder township	August 14th.
Carrolltown	August 15th.
Carroll township	August 16th.
Clearfield township	August 19th.
Dean township	August 20th.
Reade township	August 21st.
White township	August 22d.
Chest township	August 23d.
Ebensburg East ward	August 26th.
Ebensburg West ward	August 27th.
East Conemaugh	July 22d.
Franklin	July 23d.
Woodvale	July 24th.
Conemaugh 1st ward	July 25th.
Conemaugh 2d ward	July 26th.
Johnstown 1st ward	July 29th.
" 2d ward	July 30th.
" 3d ward	July 31st.
" 4th ward	August 1st.
" 5th ward	August 2d.
" 6th ward	August 5th.
" 7th ward	August 6th.
Millville 1st ward	August 7th.
Millville 2d ward	August 8th.
Coopersdale	August 9th.
Cambria 1st ward	August 12th.
Cambria 2d ward	August 13th.
Prospect	August 14th.
Grubbtown	August 15th.
Upper Yoder township	August 16th.
East Taylor township	August 19th.
West Taylor township	August 20th.
Conemaugh township	August 21st.
Stonycreek township	August 22d.
Lower Yoder township	August 23d.
Adams township	August 26th.
Richland township	August 27th.

A discount of 5 per cent. will be allowed on all taxes paid on or before September 1st, and after October 1st 5 per cent. will be added on all unpaid.

THOS. E. HOWE, Treasurer.
June 14th, 1889 -tf.

JOB : : PRINTING.

THE FREEMAN

Printing Office

Is the place to get your

JOB PRINTING

promptly and satisfactorily executed. We will meet the prices of all honorable competion. We don't do any but first-class work and want a living price for it.

With Fast Presses and New Type

We are prepared to turn out Job Printing of every discription in the FINEST STYLE and at the very

Lowest Cash Prices.

Nothing but the best material is used and our work speaks for itself. We are prepared to print on the shortest notice

POSTERS, PROGRAMMES,
BUSINESS CARDS, TAGS, BILL HEADS,
MONTHLY STATEMENTS, ENVELOPES,
LABELS, CIRCULARS, WEDDING AND
VISITING CARDS, CHECKS, NOTES,
DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, BOND WORK,
LETTER AND NOTE HEADS, AND
HOP AND PARTY INVITATIONS, ETC.

We can print anything from the smallest and neatest Visiting Card to the largest Poster on short notice and at the most Reasonable Rates.

The Cambria Freeman,
EBENSBURG, PENN'A.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS and Expenditures of Ebensburg School District, Cambria county, Pa., for the year ending June 4th, 1889.

RECEIPTS.

Gross amount of tax duplicate for school purposes	$1763 66
Duplicate	$ 31 75
Exonerotions, deficiencies and errors	52 15
	$ 83 90
Total tax receipts	$1679 86
Cash from former treasurer	104 84
Tuition from non resident pupils	21 00
State appropriation	491 03
Additional 5 per cent. to delinquent tax payers	4 90
	$2301 63

EXPENDITURES.

Paid teachers' salaries	$1362 50
Paid teachers attending institute	46 25
Janitor's fees	106 91
Printing	14 00
Water rent	15 00
Insurance	8 00
McMillen & Walters on steam heater	200 00
Fuel	84 00
Furniture and apparatus	50 65
Repairs	48 99
Salary of secretary	25 00
Treasurer and collector	108 66
	$2073 46
Balance in treasury	$ 22 17
Due on heating apparatus	$ 100 00

Attest: WM. LEIGHTY, Secretary.
D. D. PRICE, President.

We, the undersigned auditors of Ebensburg district, Cambria county, Pa., having carefully examined the above accounts of the Treasurer and find them correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

WM. J. WARD,
A. J. WATERS, } Auditors.
WM. H. CONNELL.
June 28, 1889.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—
The undersigned auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county to report distribution of the fund in the hands of James F. Myers, assignee of Samuel Gill, as shown by his second and final account, to and among the persons legally entitled to receive the same, hereby gives notice that he will sit at his office in the borough of Ebensburg, Pa., on Friday, August 9th, 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of attending to the duties of said appointment, at which time and place all persons interested shall attend or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

ALVIN EVANS, Auditor.
Ebensburg, July 12, 1889.-3t.

The Tail End of Old 1888

AND

The Beginning of 1889

will be made memorable by WOOLF, SON & THOMAS for low prices. Our Overcoat Department is teeming with Bargains. Words and figures cannot possibly convey a correct idea of the manner in which we have cut the prices of all our stock of Men's Boys' and Children's Overcoats and heavy suits. The sacrifice we make in unloading this stock is without parallel. Not a price will we quote, but of this fact you may rest assured: that from our finest Dress Suit or Overcoat for a young gentleman down to the strong every-day Suit for a school-boy, we will give more and better for the price we ask than we have ever given before. This Reduction Sale is in downright earnest. We mean business. The Overcoats and heavy suits must be sold. The weather was against us in the early part of the season, and now if you have a little ready money it will prove a saving of several dollars to you in your purchases from us.

The Greatest Reductions have been in the Prices of

HOLIDAY GOODS:

Fur Caps, 43 72, 89 cents; former prices, 75c., $1, $1, $1.25.
Plush Neckwear, 47, 75, 87 cents; former prices, 75c., $1, $1 25.
Silk Mufflers, 37, 68, 75 cents; former prices, 75c., $1, $1.10
Fur top Gloves, 75 cts., $1, $1.25; former prices $1, $1.25, $1.50.
Boys' Plush Caps, 17, 28, 42 cents; former prices, 25, 40, 60 cts.

GIVEN AWAY! GIVEN AWAY!

From now until New Year's Day we shall continue to present each of our many customers (purchasing goods to the amount of $3 or more) with one of those Handsome Plush Photograph Albums which have delighted thousands of our lady friends during Christmas week.

REMEMBER, GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED.

Woolf, Son & Thomas,

JOHNSTOWN, PENN'A

Eckenrode & Hoppel,

DEALERS IN

General :-: Merchandise,

consisting of Dry Goods, Notions, and a full line of Fresh Groceries. We also keep a full and complete line of Men's and Boys' Ready-Made Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

We also keep the largest and most complete line of Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Queensware, Stationary, Jewelry, Clocks and Watches in town. Also, the Household Sewing Machines, Wood and Willow ware, Flour, Feed, Fertilizers, Lumber and Shingles. Prices low and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Give us a call. Respectfully,

ECKENRODE & HOPPEL,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.

We don't want the Earth

But we DO want to call your attention to our fine line of Harness. It is the largest and best stock ever seen in Ebensburg.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

We have a complete line of Bridles, Halters of all kinds, Collars, Saddles, Blind Bridles,

Riding and Driving Bridles.

Collar Pads of all kinds, Curry Combs, Fly Nets, Lap Robes, all kinds of Buggy and Wagon Whips from 10 cents up.

Best Harness Oil, 90 Cents per Gallon

All kinds of repairing neatly and promptly done on short notice at moderate prices. All work guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.

G. L. FREDERICKS,
EBENSBURG, PENN'A

WHY we Solicit your Orders.

I. P. THOMAS AND SON CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BONE
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
FERTILIZERS

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School Opens Sept. 19th.
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We have the best three barrel combination gun made [illegible] Breech-loader for $9.50. We want to place one of [illegible] guns in every town and offer a sample free. OUR EMPEROR [illegible] are unsurpassed and the best value in the market. [illegible] Guns, Rifles, Waltham Watches or Sporting Goods [illegible] address and no matter where you live OUR MAN ON THE [illegible] will call on you. Send 25 cts. for a One Mile Cartridge [illegible]

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THE UNDERSIGNED IS THE OWNER OF a tract of land situated in Cambria township, Cambria county, Pa., containing about 180 ACRES, located 3½ miles North of Ebensburg, which is heavily timbered with

Hemlock, Beech, Sugar, Etc.

The timber on said premises or the land and timber is for sale, and for further information in regard to same apply to or address

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ALTOONA, PA.

Wholesale and Retail dealers in [illegible] Dry Goods, Ladies' Beaded Wraps, [illegible] a large assortment of China Ma[illegible] than Eastern prices, and pays the highest [illegible] for wool.

WM. MURRAY & SON.
1315 and 1317 Eleventh Ave., Altoona, Pa.
May 10, 1889.

How a Soldier Estimates Distances.

It constantly happens that men detached from the main body of an army are called upon to determine for themselves their distance from an object to be fired at. No assistance can be given, nothing but a stern reliance upon one's judgment and the size and appearance of surrounding objects. Experiments abundantly prove that even the rawest of recruits may be taught to estimate distances approximately from his base line to at least 2,000 yards away, and this by simple, rapid observation. Every soldier is supposed to have good eyesight, he therefore, after a little practice in sight estimating, learns the following facts:

At thirty yards the white of a man's eyes is plainly seen, and the eyes themselves to eighty yards.

At 100 yards all parts of the body are seen distinctly, slight movements are perceptible, and the minute details of the uniforms can be distinguished.

At 200 yards the outlines of the face are confused and the rows of brass buttons look like yellow stripes.

At 300 yards the buttons are no longer visible.

At 400 yards the face is a mere dot, but all movements of the legs and arms are still distinct.

At 600 yards details can no longer be distinguished, though the files of a squad, if the light be strong, can be counted.

At 800 yards the men in a squad cannot always be counted nor their individual movements distinguished.

At 1,000 yards a line of men simply resembles a broad belt; the direction of their march, however, can be readily determined.

At 1,200 yards infantry can be distinguished from cavalry.

At 2,000 yards a mounted man looks like a mere speck or dot.

The above rules are applicable in the beginning only to smooth, open country, but after a little practice will apply also with equal force to rough, broken country as well.

An Electric Battery.

An electric battery, strong enough to run a small electric bell or a toy electric railroad, can be easily constructed as follows:

Take four common drinking tumblers, and fill them three quarters full with water. Into each put a tablespoonful of sulphuric acid, then cut four pieces of wood about half an inch square, and long enough to rest upon the edges of the tumblers. Get four strips of sheet copper and zinc, and cut them just large enough to stand vertically in the tumblers nearly touching the sides.

Tack the zincs to one side of each piece of wood, and the coppers to the other side. In doing this take care that the points of the tacks do not pass entirely through the wood and touch the metal on the opposite side. If this were to happen, the cell would be what is technically termed, "short-circuited," and a very small amount of electricity would be obtained from it.

Pry up a corner of each of the metals, and crowd between it and the wood an end, from which the insultation has been carefully scraped, of a small copper wire. The wire should be in good contact with the metals, and a better way would be to solder them together. Twist the outer ends of the wires from zinc in No. 1 and copper No. 2 together. Do the same with zinc No. 2 and copper No. 3, and so on. The wires from copper No. 1 and zinc No. 4 are connected with the bell or other piece of apparatus. After being used, the metals should be removed from the salt water, washed and dried.

Sewing on Buttons.

When I get a bright idea I always try to pass it along, said a lady, as she sat watching a young girl sewing. Do your buttons ever come off, Lena?

Ever? They're always doing it. They are ironed off, washed off and pulled off, until I despair. I seem to find buttons at ever step.

Make use of these two hints when you are sewing them on, then, and see if they make any difference: When you begin, before you lay the bottom on the cloth, put the thread through so that the knot will be on the right side. That leaves it under the button and prevents it from being worn or ironed away and thus beginning the loosening process.

Then, before you begin sewing, lay a large pin across the button, so that all your threads will go over the pin. After you have finished filling the holes with thread draw out the pin and wind your thread around and around beneath the button. That makes a compact stem to sustain the all possible pulling and wear of the button hole.

Wash for Apple-Tree Bark-Lice, Etc.

I find the most effectual wash for bark-lice on apple and pear trees, and borers in apple and peach trees, to be the following recipe: Five pounds of potash and five pounds of lard dissolved in two gallons of boiling water; while hot mix with potash and lard. The above mixture can be kept in an old tub or barrel for any length of time. To use, add to each gallon two gallons of boiling water, and while hot apply to trunk and large limbs with an old broom. If this mixture is applied to trees while young and used year after year the bark of the trees will be kept as smooth as glass and all lice and borers destroyed.

Snuff-Taking Not Obsolete

There is an impression that the habit of snuff taking has practically died out, but a visit to a glass factory the other day dispelled any such notion. Piled up in the delivery room were cases on cases of the wide-mouth bottles used to put up snuff. "Where do you find a market for these?" was asked. "Oh, all over the country; we make hundreds of thousands of them every year, and the business is on the increase steadily." The fact of the matter is that hundreds of people take snuff who are not suspected of it.

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THE NEW QUININE.

GIVES
GOOD APPETITE
STRENGTH,
QUIET NERVES,
HAPPY DAYS,
SWEET SLEEP.

A POWERFUL TONIC,
that the most delicate stomach will bear.
A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA,
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Kaskine can be taken without any special medical advice. $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.
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CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

ACHE

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.
Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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Corn, Bean and Phosphate
PLANTER.

THE BEST is THE CHEAPEST.
OVER 30,000 NOW IN USE.

AGENTS WANTED in every town. Prices and
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CURES COUGHS & COLDS
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ALL KINDS of HARNESS,
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COLLARS, HARNESS OILS, BLANKETS,
Robes, Fly Nets, Curry Combs, etc., etc. Repairing Neatly and Promptly done. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.
Shop in Barker's Row, on Centre street.

Beautiful Chimes.

Chimes consist of a series of three to five gongs, set either on standards, bands or straps, having previously been tuned and scaled by a tuning fork, xylophone or lathe.

The long neck hand bell, while gracefully yielding to the increasing popularity of the gong, is still manufactured, although in not so great quantities as in times past. There is a hand bell made which consists of two gongs with a spring tongue. It is called the globe hand bell and is fast gaining in favor.

The bell manufacturers are not confined to any particular pattern; they are constantly making new designs to meet the demands of new uses.

It is almost impossible to enumerate all the kinds made or to state their uses. Many gong bells are used in toys, the most prominent of which is the new globe rattle. This consists of two small gongs with jinglet attached to a wooden handle. Then there are the acorn shaped rattlers, spinning rattles, which consist of a gong with an axis, around which a string is wound, top fashion, the rattle being set in motion by pulling the string.

Most of these toys are made of tin or composition, the bells being made from the best known metal and finished in the finest silver white.

Special attention is given to the manufacture of call bells, such as are used either upon the desk or table. The gong is used with but little change in shape. There is a great variety of design in the base.

Sleigh bells are divided into three classes, round, open and chimes. The round bells are riveted to leather or metallic straps, which hold from eleven to forty-three bells, of sizes varying from three-quarters of an inch three inches in deameter. The open bell is attached principally to sleigh shafts or poles, and varies from one and one-half to two and one-half inches in diameter. Gong, shaft and pole chimes are coming more into general favor, and are driving the open bell for sleighing purposes out of the market. The sounds produced by their graded tones are far sweeter and more melodious than the common bell. The sweetest music produced by sleigh bells is the combination of chimes and round bells. They are polished highly, and in many cases are gold or silver plated.

Of the use of the small bell and its adaptations to the needs of man to-day much could be written. On every hand is witnessed its employment in the home, office, field and street. It is a great helper to man in ways that are innumerable.

Love of the Beautiful.

Place a young girl under the care of a kind-hearted woman, and she unconsciously to herself, grows into a graceful lady. Place a boy in the establishment of a thorough-going, straightforward business man, and the boy becomes a self-reliant, practical business man. Children are susceptible creatures, and circumstances, scenes and actions, always impress. As you influence them, not by arbitrary rules, nor by stern example alone, but a thousand other ways that speak through beautiful forms, pretty pictures, etc., so will they grow. Teach your children, then to love the beautiful. Give them a corner in the garden for flowers; encourage them to arrange it in the shape of the best cultivated taste; show them where they can best view the sunset; rouse them in the morning, not with stern, "Time to work," but with the enthusiastic, "See the beautiful sunrise?" Buy for them beautiful pictures, and encourage them to decorate their rooms in their own childish. Give them an inch and they will go a mile. Allow them the privilege, and they will make your home beautiful.

How Divorces are Started.

"It is easy for a married couple to quarrel and bring themselves to the point of a divorce," said a well known New Yorker the other day. "After I had been married three months I came sadly home one night to tell my wife that business would keep me away from her for the next twenty-four hours. She was very girlish, and by way of a reply she gave herself a little shrug, with a little wriggle of her body thrown in, and expressed her feelings in an exclamation of unmistakable joy. Deeply pained, I said to her that I had never supposed she desired my absence enough to gurgle with joy at the mere proposal of it. Many a man would have gone off angry or darkly suspicious. Instead I questioned. 'Why, you goose,' said she, 'when you said you were going away one thing popped into my head to the exclusion of everything else. That was: Now he's going away and I can eat some raw onions with salt and vinegar. That was all. I have been dying for raw onions ever since our wedding.'"

A Marvelous Walking Stick.

A walking stick for tourists and botanists, recently patented in Germany by Herr Herb, Pulsnitz, is furnished with the following articles: One side of the handle is a signal call, and on the other side can be fixed a knife (which is above the ferrule.) In the middle of the handle is a compass. The handle itself can be screwed off, and within is a small microscope with six object glasses. In the stick, under the handle, is a vessel containing ether or chloroform. Outside the stick there is inserted on one side a thermometer, and on the other side a sand or minute glass. Above the ferrule is the knife already referred to, and to the ferrule can be screwed a botanist's spatula, or an ice point for glacier parties. Lastly, a meter measure is adapted to the stick. A small hammer and a blowpipe are needed to make it suitable for geologists as well as naturalists.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Is it not worth the small price of 75 cents to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints, if you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. Every bottle has a printed guarantee on it, use accordingly, and if it does you no good it will cost you nothing. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

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DO IT NOW
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combines true nerve tonic and strengthening qualities, reviving the energies and spirits.
"I have been troubled for some years with a complication of difficulties. After trying various remedies, and not finding relief, I tried Paine's Celery Compound. Before taking one full bottle the long troublesome symptoms began to subside, and I can truly say now, that I feel like a new man. Digestion has improved, and I have gained ten pounds in weight since I have commenced taking the Compound."
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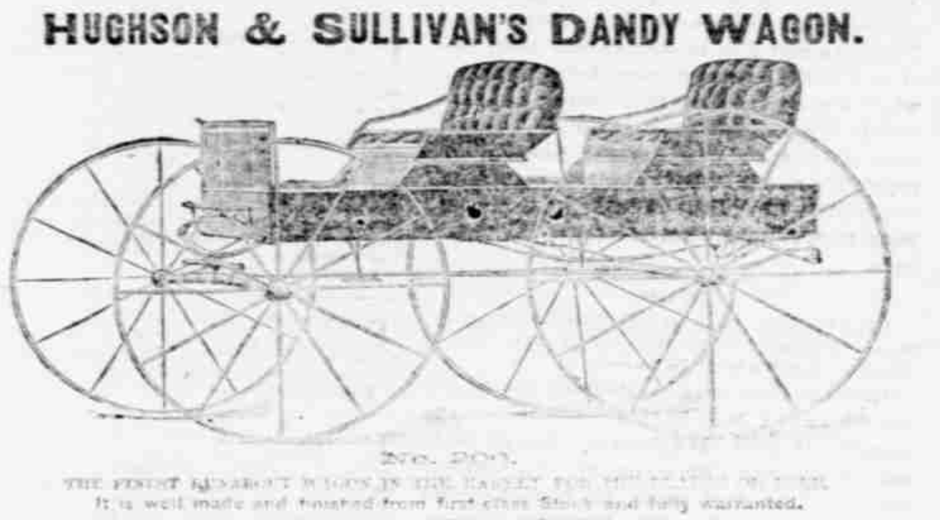

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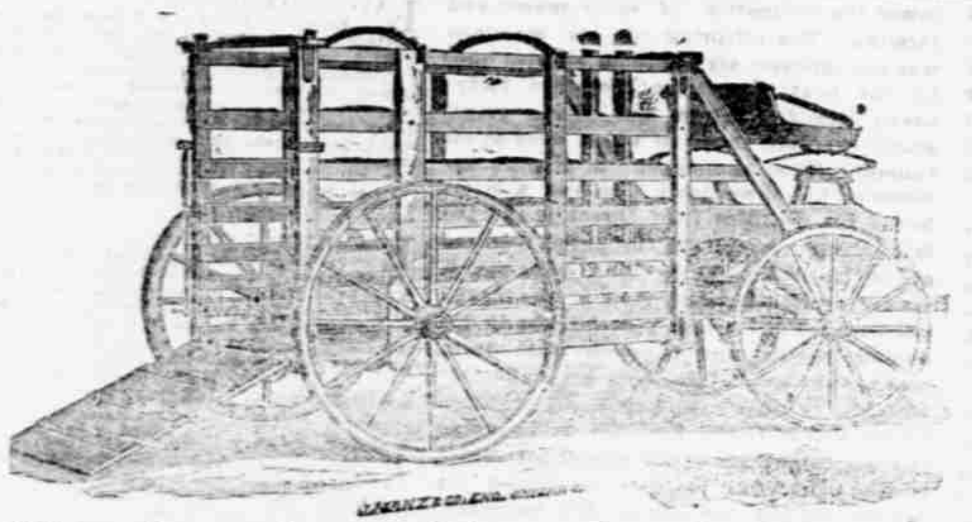

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No danger to the animal you are conveying, or to your horses. The animal does not get heated up, but is ready to kill as soon as it reaches the slaughter-house, and your meat is sound and healthy when it is brought to the block.
Ask for Catalogue "B." For prices, terms and circulars, address
SHIPMAN BRADT & CO., DeKalb, Ills.

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Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indescribably miserable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, or of "goneness," or emptiness of stomach in the morning, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight, "floating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hot flushes, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp, biting, transient pains here and there, cold feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common of American maladies—Bilious Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time. If not cured, complications multiply and Consumption of the Lungs, Skin Diseases, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, or other grave maladies are quite liable to set in and, sooner or later, induce a fatal termination.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts powerfully upon the Liver, and through that great blood-purifying organ, cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the Kidneys, and other excretory organs, cleansing, strengthening, and healing their diseases. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it promotes digestion and nutrition, thereby building up both flesh and strength. In malarial districts, this wonderful medicine has gained great celebrity in curing Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, and kindred diseases.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery
CURES ALL HUMORS,
from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-joint Disease, "White Swellings," Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send ten cents in stamps for a large Treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a Treatise on Scrofulous Affections.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
Thoroughly cleanse it by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength and bodily health will be established.

CONSUMPTION,
which is Scrofula of the Lungs, is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken in the earlier stages of the disease. From its marvelous power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now world-famed remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce thought seriously of calling it his "CONSUMPTION CURE," but abandoned that name as too restrictive for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for Consumption, but for all Chronic Diseases of the
Liver, Blood, and Lungs.
For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an efficient remedy.
Sold by Druggists, at $1.00, or Six Bottles for $5.00.
Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption. Address,
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with "Outside Counter." Ahead of ALL others in style & durability. If you want the worth of your money try the Colchester with "OUTSIDE COUNTER."

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Manufacturers of

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WHICH FOR
Quality of Tone, Beauty of Design, FINISH and adaptability for standing in Tune have no equal.
Every Piano Warranted for Five Years
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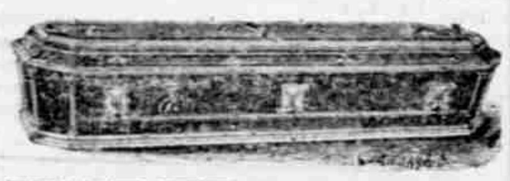

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When you want posters printed call at this office.

Science and Industry.

The amount of lumber used in this country is enormous. It requires 1,400,000 feet for cigar boxes alone.

The discovery of the cellular structure of plants is credited to the naturalists of the seventeenth century.

White lead is manufactured by the new Hannay method direct from the ore in the space of a few hours, while by the old process it was a matter of several months.

The French chemist who discovered oleomargarine has now invented a process for treating steel by which steel bronze and bell metal can be made at fabulously low prices.

A cigarette-smoking boy will not make a strong man. He will have impaired digestion, small and poor muscles, irritable temper, and a lack of capacity for sustained efforts of any kind.—Dr. Bartholow.

Mr. Edison says: "Undoubtedly the next great discovery will be some method of getting electricity from coal direct without the intervention of boilers to make steam, steam-driven engines to run dynamos, which in their turn, with the intervention of magnetism, do work, whether in operating moters or in making light."

The Queen of Italy has re-established the manufacture of Burano lace. The industry had almost wholly died out. The queen found an old woman who knew the art, and had her teach a number of younger women. The result is that Burano lace has again become a source of large revenue to the people of Burano.

Petrole is the name given to a manufactured substitute for coal, made by a firm in Minneapolis, and is the direct outcome of the scarcity of fuel which has retarded the birth of manufacturing industries in that city and in fact the whole Northwest. It is made from saw dust, the residum of crude petroleum, and a number of other ingredients which are not made known by the inventors.

The walnut that grows in Persia, Asia Minor, and Circasia, makes the costliest of all cabinet woods. woods. The veneers are cut to one hundred and twentieth of an inch in thickness, and sometimes as thin as 175 to an inch. The veneers used on furniture are some what thicker; the thinner ones being used on picture frames and covering for walls, after being backed with strong, tough paper.

Algarobilla is a tanning material that is used in the Argentine Republic, South America, and gives satisfactory results. English Tanners have experimented with Algarobilla and some of them employ it to-day in their tanneries in England. It is very rich in tannin. The pods of this plant contain forty to sixty per cent. of tannin, and are gathered before becoming quite ripe. If this is neglected, the tannin, which is a yellow powder, would be lost.

One of the difficulties of cotton spinning, says an exchange, is a lack of moisture in the atmosphere; but that has now been overcome in some measure by the invention of a "fog machine," which generates what at first glance appears to be steam, but which is really a spray of water separated into so fine a mist that it has the appearance of one of nature's fogs. By the use of this spray the temperature of a spinning room can be lowered to the right degree, and the humidity, which is the more important consideration, regulated to a nicety.

The Name of Iowa.

The State derives its name from the tribe now known as the Iowa tribe. Much learning, or at least research, has been wasted in the attempt to show the orthography and definition of this word among the Indians themselves. While Washington Irving, with the license allowable to an imaginative writer, states that the meaning of the word is "beautiful," and recounts the incident by which the phrase was first applied to the country, saying that the tribe who in their wanderings arrived at the highest point in the Iowa prairies, looking over the vast expanse of country uninterrupted by hills or swamps, involuntarily uttered the word "Iowa," meaning "beautiful." But probably a better authority for the meaning of the word was Mr. Antoine DeClaire, a half-breed of the "Sac" and "Fox" nations, who always asserted humorously that he was the first white man born in Iowa, though his mother was an Indian. He was employed for many years by the United States as an interpreter in their dealings with the various Indian tribes. His definition of the word was, "Here is the spot—this is the place—to dwell in peace." It is very certain, however, that the name of the State, and the name of one of its secondary rivers, running through a large part of the State, is derived from the name of the tribe.

A New Storm Theory.

There is some ingenuity, whether much practical sense or not, in the storm theory put forth by a railroad expert, who takes the 30,000 locomotive engines in North America as a basis, and calculates that they send forth into the atmosphere 7,000,000,000 cubic yards of steam every day. Adding to these figures the 70,000,000,000 cubic yards of steam discharged by other non-condensing engines, we have a prodigious volume of aqueous vapor which must presently condense and fall back upon the earth in the form of rain. If this calculation is anywhere near correct is it not wonderful that there is as much humidity in the atmosphere, or that rain is so much more frequent now than of old as to draw invidious comment from persons of advanced years and well-preserved weather memories.

Oh, What a Cough.

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease, Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50 cents, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will Cure your Cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a Million Bottles were sold the past year. It relieves Croup and Whooping Cough at once. Others do not be without it. For Lame Back, Side or Chest use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

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Will be found a Combination not always to be had.
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IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR AN EXTRA SWEET PIECE OF
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DON'T FAIL TO GIVE
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A FAIR TRIAL
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BRASS, COPPER, BRONZE, NICKEL, &c.
It will clean Metals with less labor than any preparation ever produced, giving a brilliant lustre which cannot be equaled, and which will last longer than any polish obtained by other means. Sold by the
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Dobbins' Electric Soap
THE BEST FAMILY SOAP IN THE WORLD.
It is Strictly Pure. Uniform in Quality.
READ THIS TWICE
Beware of Imitations.
INSIST upon Dobbins' Electric. Don't take Magnetic, Electro-Magic, Philadelphia Electric, or any other fraud, simply because it is cheap. They will ruin clothes, and are dear at any price. Ask for
DOBBINS' ELECTRIC
and take no other. Nearly every grocer from Maine to Mexico keeps it in stock. If yours hasn't it, he will order from his nearest wholesale grocer.
READ carefully the inside wrapper around each bar, and be careful to follow directions on each outside wrapper. You cannot afford to wait longer before trying for yourself this old, reliable, and truly wonderful
Dobbins' Electric Soap.
I. L. CRAGIN & CO.,
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while as convenient to the buyer as any instalment system, is a wholesale spot cash system to us. The co-operation of the club members sells 38 watches in each $38 Watch Club, and we get cash from the Club for each watch before it goes out, though each member only pays $1 a week. This is why we give you more for your money than any one else and why we are doing the largest watch business in the world. We sell only first quality goods, but our prices are about what others get for second quality. Our $10 Silver Watch is a substantial Silver (not imitation of any kind) Stem-Wind American Lever Watch—either hunting case or open. Our $25.00 Watch is a Stem-wind Open Face, first quality, stiffened Gold American Lever Watch, guaranteed to wear 20 years. It is fully equal to any watch sold for $50 by others. We find a first-class Stiffened Gold Case much more satisfactory and serviceable than any Solid Gold Case that can be sold at less than double the money, as cheap solid cases are invariably thin, weak, of low quality, and worthless after short use. Our $38 Watch contains numerous important patented improvements, of vital importance to accurate timing—Patent Dustproof, Patent Stem Wind, &c. which we control exclusively. It is fully equal in accuracy, appearance, durability and service, to any $75 Watch, either Open Face or Hunting. Our $43.00 Railroad Watch is especially constructed for the most exacting use, and is the best Railroad Watch made, Open Face or Hunting. All these prices are either all cash or in clubs, $1.00 a week. An Ajax Watch Insulator given free with each Watch.
The Keystone Watch Club Co.
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Agents Wanted.
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Educated Africans.

A remarkable story is told in a recent issue of the Paris Societe de Geographie records. M. Camille Douls recounts the experience he underwent in a journey in Northwestern Africa. Disguised as a native, it appears he landed on the west coast near Garnet, several hundred miles south of Morocco, pretending to the people of that region that he had been shipwrecked. At first he was roughly dealt with, but finally he gained the confidence of his captors, and after five month's wanderings, by dint of craft, he made his way to Morocco. Here his disguise was discovered and he was thrown into prison, to be released presently at the instigation of the British minister.

The adventures recorded are of interest, as they give a new version to the popular story of the great desert. The Oulad Delim, into whose hands M. Douls fell, he says, are unusually intelligent. They speak a pure Arabic founded upon the constant study of the Koran. They are monogamous, and treat their wives with the greatest affection and respect as equals of men. The girls share the education of the boys, learning to read and write with them; hence the women show an intellectual and moral elevation far beyond that of any other Moslem women.

Rooms the Queen Locks Up.

As is well known, the Queen is in the habit of keeping rooms which have been occupied by deceased relatives locked up. The apartments at Claremont in which Princess Charlotte died more than seventy years ago are rigorously closed and nobody is allowed to use them. Prince Albert's apartments at Windsor, Osborne, and Balmoral are kept precisely as they were when he was alive, and on the wall of the room in which he expired there is a tablet with an inscription recording the fact that "this apartment was the scene of his demise." The Duchess of Kent's rooms at Frogmore are also shut up—an arrangement which renders the abode absolute useless, inasmuch as they are the best in the house. Frogmore, by the way, is officially a part of Winsor Castle, and any repairs that are done there go into the castle account. The Queen has also kept John Brown's rooms at Windsor entirely closed since the death of the domestic, and a large brass has been erected in the apartment in which he expired with an inscription commemorating his virtues and deploring his loss.

The World's First Sovereign.

The name and date of the reign of the first sovereign of a nation are lost in the darkness back of authentic history. China ranks as the oldest existing historic nation on the face of the earth. Its authentic history dates back four thousand years from the present time. After the dispersion of mankind from the Tower of Babel, Noah is supposed to have traveled eastward, where his descendants founded and peopled China. About two centuries before Christ a great warrior named Chinugti was Emperor of China. He caused the great Chinese wall, fifteen hundred miles in length, to be built. It is said that after it was completed Chinugti wished to be regarded by future generations as the founder of the Chinese monarchy, and for this purpose he ordered all historical and other writings to be destroyed, so that thereafter nothing might be known of Chinese history previous to his time. It is said that some learned men were punished with death for attempting to hide valuable books.

Culinary Maxims.

Beauty will buy no beef.

Inquire not what is in another's pot.

Better half an egg than an empty shell.

A good stomach is the best sauce.

Better some of the pudding than none of the pie.

He who depends on another dines ill and sups worse.

Make not your sauce till you have caught your fish.

He that dines and leaves lays the cloth twice.

He deserves not the sweet who will not taste of the sour.

He fasts enough whose wife scolds all dinner time.

He who would have hare for breakfast must hunt over night.

When a man cannot have what he loves he must love what he has.

Healed enmity and a warmed over dinner are never worth much.

Cure for Corns.

One of the deadliest enemies of the chiropodist is a short and simple recipe which soon brings relief and immunity from the exasperating agony which is too sadly familiar. Take equal parts of carbolic acid and glycerine and paint the corn every night with a camel's hair brush, first bathing and carefully drying the feet. This treatment, if patiently continued, is a certain remedy. It also gives great relief to soreness caused by excessive walking if the mixture is applied to the soles of the feet.

A Healthful Fruit.

A lazy dyspeptic was bewailing his own misfortunes, and speaking with a friend on the latter's healthy appearance.

"What do you do to make you so strong and healthy?" inquired the dyspeptic.

"Live on fruit alone," answered the friend.

"What kind of fruit?"

"The fruit of industry; and I am never troubled with indigestion."

IT is now established that the odor of the perfumes distilled from flowers has a salutary influence on the constitution, and constitute a therapeutic agent of high value. Residence in perfumed atmospheres forms a protection from pulmonary affections and arrests the development of phthisic. In the town of LaGrasse, France, where the manufacture of perfumes is largely carried on, phthisis is almost unknown, owing to the odorous vapors exhaled from the distilleries.